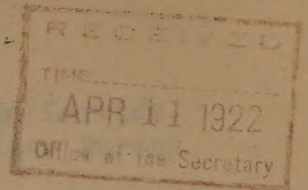


DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 11, 1922.



MEMORANDUM NO. 376

Reorganization of Press Service.

FILE
OCT 16 1936
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room
P. L. GLADMAN

F. M. Russell, Special Assistant in the office of the Assistant Secretary, is placed in charge of the Press Service effective today. He will have direct supervision of all press material. He will also have other duties in connection with Department publication work, among them that of supervising the editing of Weather, Crops and Markets, which is now a Department publication.

Dixon Merritt, connected with the Press Service for the past five years and in charge since September 1920, has been relieved at his own request from executive duties as head of the Press Service. He will give special attention to news items from the Secretary's office and to special Department writing.

Other workers in the Press Service will have the following duties for the present and will report directly to Mr. Russell.

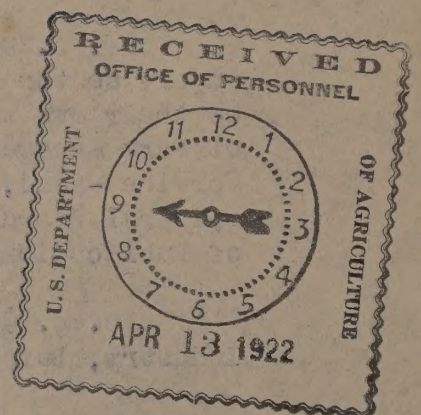
Editor of the Daily Digest - Mrs. Susan H. Walker.
Editor of The Official Record - Mrs. Ruth B. Montgomery.
In Charge of the Clipping Bureau - Joseph A. Arnold.

Members of the press writing staff are assigned as follows until further notice:

W. J. Maddox will act as assistant to Mr. Russell. He will supervise the material from the three bureaus which are prepared to do their own writing - Markets and Crop Estimates, including Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics, Public Roads and Forest Service - and, in addition, will handle news from the Federal Horticultural Board and the Insecticide and Fungicide Board and Division of Publications.

C. E. Gapen - Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Soils and Bureau of Chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Mrs. E. H. Wharton - Part of States Relations Service
(Home Economics), Bureau of Biological Survey, Weather Bureau
and Bureau of Entomology.

Mrs. Edith A. Allen - Part of States Relations (Office of
Extension Work, Experiment Stations and Insular Stations), and
Office of Exhibits.

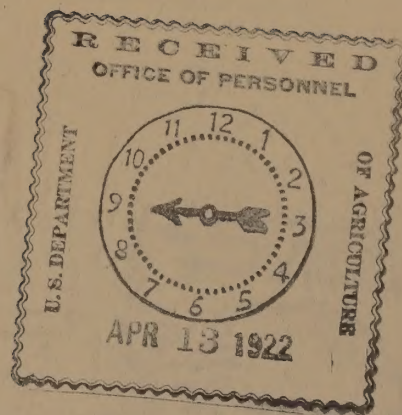
C. W. Gregory
Assistant Secretary.



Mrs. E. H. Harrison - Part of States Relations Service
(Home Economics), Bureau of Biological Survey, Southern Bureau
and Bureau of Entomology.

Mrs. Edith A. Allen - Part of States Relations (Office of
Investigation Work, Experiment Stations and Insular Stations), and
Office of Exhibits.

Assistant Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILE
★ OCT 16 1933
Please return to
the Secretary's File

April 15, 1922.

MEMORANDUM No. 377

Amendments to the Fiscal Regulations.

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

Paragraph 32, section (e), and Paragraph 35, section (f), of
the Fiscal Regulations are hereby amended to read as follows:

32. ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.-

(e) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. Personal transfers as herein provided between hotels when satisfactorily explained. Transfers of baggage when the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. Provided, That an employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and personal transfers and transfers of baggage as herein provided will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. When properly explained, storage charges may be allowed on baggage. In case of public necessity taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity must accompany claim. Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

Provided, That street car and other fares incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty shall be charged as an item of subsistence. (See pars. 32(h) and 51.)

35. ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN PER DIEM IN LIEU OF ACTUAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES.-

(f) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, except when incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty (see par. 34(i)), if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. In case of public necessity, taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity

United States Department of Agriculture

Division of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1941

must accompany claim. Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods

has recommended a proposed amendment to the

and 43 (1) of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department is the

and of compensating employees for taxicab hire. The committee is

convinced that the proposed amendment is necessary and has been

approved by the committee, resulting in the use of taxicab hire by

the employees and that the amendment is in the interest of the

Department and will not change existing practice, but will

clearly indicate the conditions under which taxicab hire will be

allowed.

Your approval of the proposed amendment is requested.

Very respectfully,

Henry Wallace

Secretary.

R. B. Brown

Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods

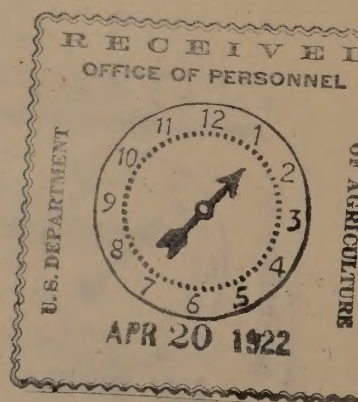


What necessary claim. Taxidermy will not be allowed in the following cases which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

Wm. J. ...

Secretary.

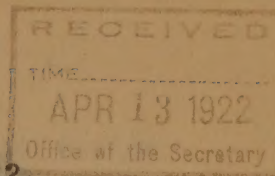


United States Department of Agriculture,

Division of Accounts and Disbursements,

Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1922.



MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods submits herewith a proposed memorandum to amend paragraphs 32(e) and 35(f) of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department, in the matter of reimbursing employees for taxicab fares. The paragraphs in question as they now stand are confusing and have been misinterpreted by certain bureaus, resulting in the use of taxicabs by employees on the assumption that such use was authorized by the regulations. The proposed amendments will not change existing practice, but will more clearly indicate the conditions under which taxicab hire will be allowed.

Your approval of the attached memorandum is recommended.

Very respectfully,

Enclosures.

A. G. Gappone
Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

April 13, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods submits herewith a proposed memorandum to amend paragraphs 32(e) and 35(f) of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department, in the matter of reimbursing employees for taxicab fares. The paragraphs in question as they now stand are confusing and have been misinterpreted by certain bureaus, resulting in the use of taxicabs by employees on the assumption that such use was authorized by the regulations. The proposed amendments will not change existing practice, but will more clearly indicate the conditions under which taxicab hire will be allowed.

Your approval of the attached memorandum is recommended.

Very respectfully,

Enclosures.

Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

April 15, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

The Bureau of Land Management in the Department of the Interior has been advised by the Bureau of Reclamation that the following is a list of the lands which are now being surveyed by the Bureau of Reclamation and which are located in the State of California. The Bureau of Land Management is now in the process of surveying these lands and it is requested that you will advise the Bureau of Land Management as to the status of these lands. The Bureau of Land Management is now in the process of surveying these lands and it is requested that you will advise the Bureau of Land Management as to the status of these lands. The Bureau of Land Management is now in the process of surveying these lands and it is requested that you will advise the Bureau of Land Management as to the status of these lands.

Your approval of the attached memorandum is recommended.

Very respectfully,

William H. Hays, Assistant Secretary of the Interior
and Registrar General

32. ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.-

(e) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. Personal transfers as herein provided between hotels when satisfactorily explained. Transfers of baggage when the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. Provided, That an employee may properly choose his residence in a suburb of his official station, and personal transfers and transfers of baggage as herein provided will be allowed between such residence and the depot at his official station at the beginning and termination of official travel. When properly explained, storage charges may be allowed on baggage. In case of public necessity taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity must accompany claim. (Unless such public necessity is shown, taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases:)
Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

Provided, That street car and other fares incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty shall be charged as an item of subsistence. (See pars. 32(h) and 51.)

Omitted matter in brackets () .

New matter underscored.

35. ITEMS NOT INCLUDED IN PER DIEM IN LIEU OF ACTUAL SUBSISTENCE EXPENSES.-

(f) Street car, transfer coach, and omnibus fares, except when incurred between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty (see par. 34(i)), if the charge is not in excess of locally prevailing rates. In case of public necessity, taxicab hire will also be allowed, but a satisfactory explanation of necessity must accompany claim. (Unless such public necessity is shown taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases:) Taxicab hire will not be allowed in the following cases which are not considered public necessities:

1. If the depot, hotel, or other place the employee is required to visit on official business is within walking distance.
2. If due to inclement weather.
3. If due to unfamiliarity with the city.
4. If due to the fact that hand baggage is being carried.

Omitted matter in brackets ().

New matter underscored.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILED
★ OCT 16 1935
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

April 15, 1922.

MEMORANDUM No. 378

Amendments to the Fiscal Regulations.

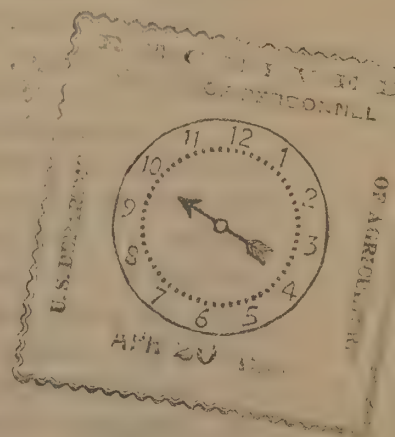
FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

Section (k) of Paragraph 32 of the Fiscal Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

32. ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.-

(k) When specifically authorized actual operating expenses, or mileage rates not exceeding 3 cents per mile for a motorcycle and 7 cents per mile for an automobile, for the use of personally-owned vehicles in official work. Each account covering actual operating charges or mileage rates shall be supported by a certificate setting forth, in the case of actual operating expenses (a) that the charges for gasoline and oil were arrived at by actual measurement at both the beginning and end of the official trip, and (b) the mileage of each trip; and, in the case of mileage rates (a) the date of travel; (b) the points between which performed; (c) the actual number of miles traveled; (d) the rate per mile and total charge; (e) the hour of departure from and arrival at official station; and (f) that the travel was officially necessary, that the distances charged for are, to the best of the employee's knowledge and belief, correct, and that no public or regular means of transportation could be used as advantageously in the interest of the Government. In addition to actual operating charges or mileage rates, employees using their own vehicles in official work may be reimbursed for storage charges when storage becomes necessary at points other than official headquarters. Where it becomes necessary, by reason of breakdowns, impassable roads, or miring to have vehicles towed partly, or, under extraordinary circumstances, entirely to destination, reimbursement may be made for reasonable expense of such towage, but all such charges must be fully explained, and each case will be considered on its merits.

An employee transferred, together with his household goods and personal effects used in official work, from one permanent station to another may, with the approval of the chief of bureau, perform said travel in his personally-owned automobile and be reimbursed therefor, provided the cost of mileage, salary while en route, and per diem in lieu of subsistence, do not exceed the cost of said travel by rail, including salary, per diem, railroad and Pullman fare, and the expense to the Government of shipping said personally-owned automobile by freight. An itemized statement showing what cost of transportation would have been by rail must accompany each account of this character.



Paragraph 89 of the Fiscal Regulations is hereby amended by adding the following section:

89. TRANSPORTATION OF EFFECTS, ETC., OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.-

(c) When an employee is transferred, together with his household goods and personal effects used in official work, from one official station to another he may, with the approval of the chief of his bureau, perform said travel in his personally-owned automobile and be reimbursed therefor, provided the mileage, salary, and per diem in lieu of subsistence, for the number of days consumed in travel by this means do not exceed the cost of said travel by rail, including salary, per diem, railroad and Pullman fare and the expense to the Government of shipping said automobile by freight. An itemized statement showing what the cost of transportation would have been by rail must accompany each account of this character.

Henry C. Wallace

Secretary.

NO. 100

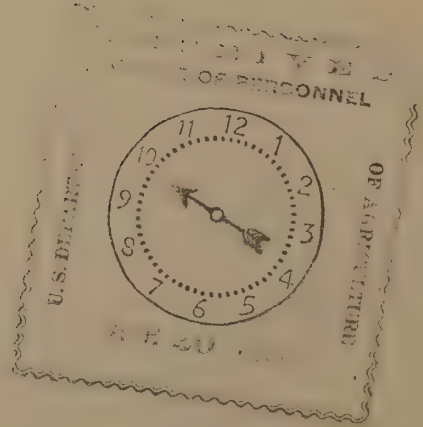
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Specimen is transferred, registered with his home-
office in original copy, then one

Specimen to the

and no retained specimen, provided the original, original, in the
in the original, for the number of copies to be made in the
this being not exceed the cost of the original, including

Specimen is transferred, registered with his home-
office in original copy, then one



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILED
★ OCT 16 1936 W
Return to
the Secretary's File Room

April 19, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 379

Reprints of Publications.

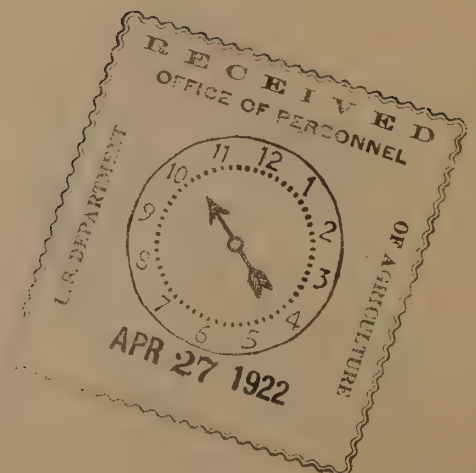
All requests for reprints of Department publications should be submitted through the Office of the Assistant Secretary with a memorandum signed by the chief of the bureau, showing:

- (1) That the publication has been personally read by the chief of the bureau,
- (2) That the material is up to date and requires no revision,
- (3) The present need for the publication,
- (4) That the same material has not been incorporated in a latter bulletin.

When the chief of the Division of Publications thinks it desirable to have a publication reprinted to replenish his stock, he will take the matter up with the bureau concerned, and if no revision is desired the bureau will submit the request for reprint, with the memorandum referred to above, to the Office of the Assistant Secretary.

Kenneth Wallace

Secretary.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1922.

FILE
★ OCT 16 1922
Please refer to
the Secretary's Bureau

Memorandum No. 380

Distribution of Periodicals.

FILE
H. L. GLADWIN

Hereafter the free distribution of our periodical publications will be limited to the following groups, and no name will be placed upon the mailing list except upon specific request of the person desiring the publication, or upon authorization of the Secretary.

- (a) Libraries
- (b) The press
- (c) Employees
- (d) Cooperators
- (e) Collaborators
- (f) Workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations
- (g) Agricultural associations

Others may purchase these publications by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, who is being requested to establish subscription prices for all our periodicals.

The Division of Publications will pass upon all requests for Department periodicals. Applications received by the bureaus should be forwarded to that division with the bureau's recommendation. In case of doubt as to whether an applicant falls into any one of the above groups and is therefore entitled to receive the publication free, the request will be referred to the Assistant Secretary.

1. The first of the following items is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

2. The second item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

3. The third item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

4. The fourth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

5. The fifth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

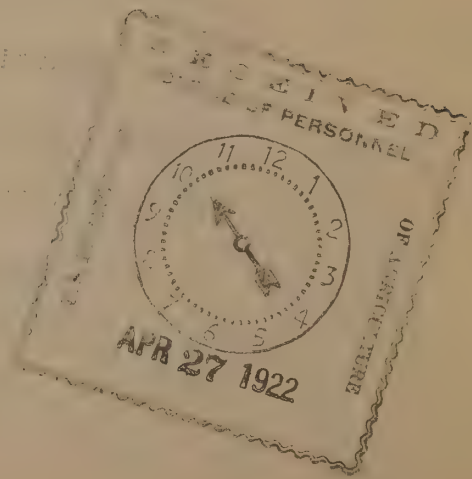
6. The sixth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

7. The seventh item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

8. The eighth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

9. The ninth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.

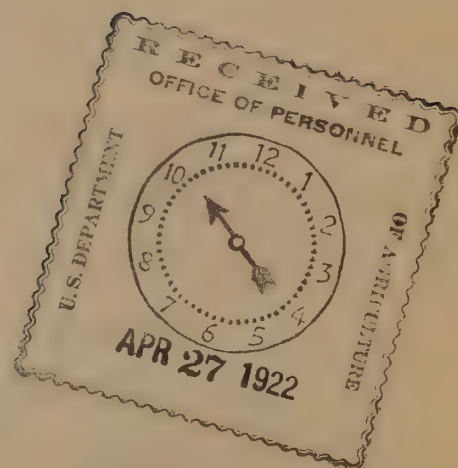
10. The tenth item is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Education for the year 1922-23. The names are given in alphabetical order of the surnames.



Form letters will be issued advising applicants who cannot qualify under any of these groups as to how the publication may be obtained by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

Henry Wallace

Secretary.



MEMORANDUM.

April 7, 1922.

Mr. Harlan Smith:

Prepare four suggested memos.

① One limiting free circulation on W.C.M., J.A.R., Weather Reports, Good Roads and similar periodicals to official use. Define official use along lines suggested in letter prepared for Attorney General.

② One placing all care of circulation lists in Division of Publications.

③ One placing editorial work on Department news items and periodicals, including W.C.M., and T.O.R., in Press Service.

④ One giving instructions to establish subscription list on W.C.M. and T.O.R. ^{and} other periodicals.

Chas. B. Rogers
160

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

FROM: CHIEF, [illegible] (S) [illegible]
SUBJECT: [illegible]

1. [illegible]

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
RECEIVED
TIME 11:11 PM
4/11/62

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS AND CROP ESTIMATES
WASHINGTON

March 31, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. PUGSLEY.

Dear Mr. Pugsley:

I have discussed this matter of the desirability of a subscription price on Weather, Crops and Markets, with various people and there is a variety of opinions.

It seems to me consistent and in keeping with the policy observed by this department with regard to the other publications, such as the Experiment Station Record, that those who desire should be able to subscribe to the publication. Some criticism may come from the market trade papers, etc., but I believe as soon as we get Weather, Crops and Markets into the form that we are contemplating for it, they will recognize that it is not competing with them seriously.

If we had a subscription price we could be a little more strict with regard to those that receive the publication free of charge. In fact, we would have to be very particular with the free list and many individuals now receiving the publication probably would be required to pay for it. It is not the purpose of the department, as I understand it, however, to make this a free weekly publication for farmers but rather a weekly statistical publication for farm leaders, workers and others who will pass on the information found in it to the farmer. If we reserved the free list strictly to those who are rendering us some service otherwise not paid for, I do not believe we would have much difficulty with the subscription list.

Very truly yours,

J. P. de Marguerie
Consulting Specialist, Market Information.

Enclosures

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

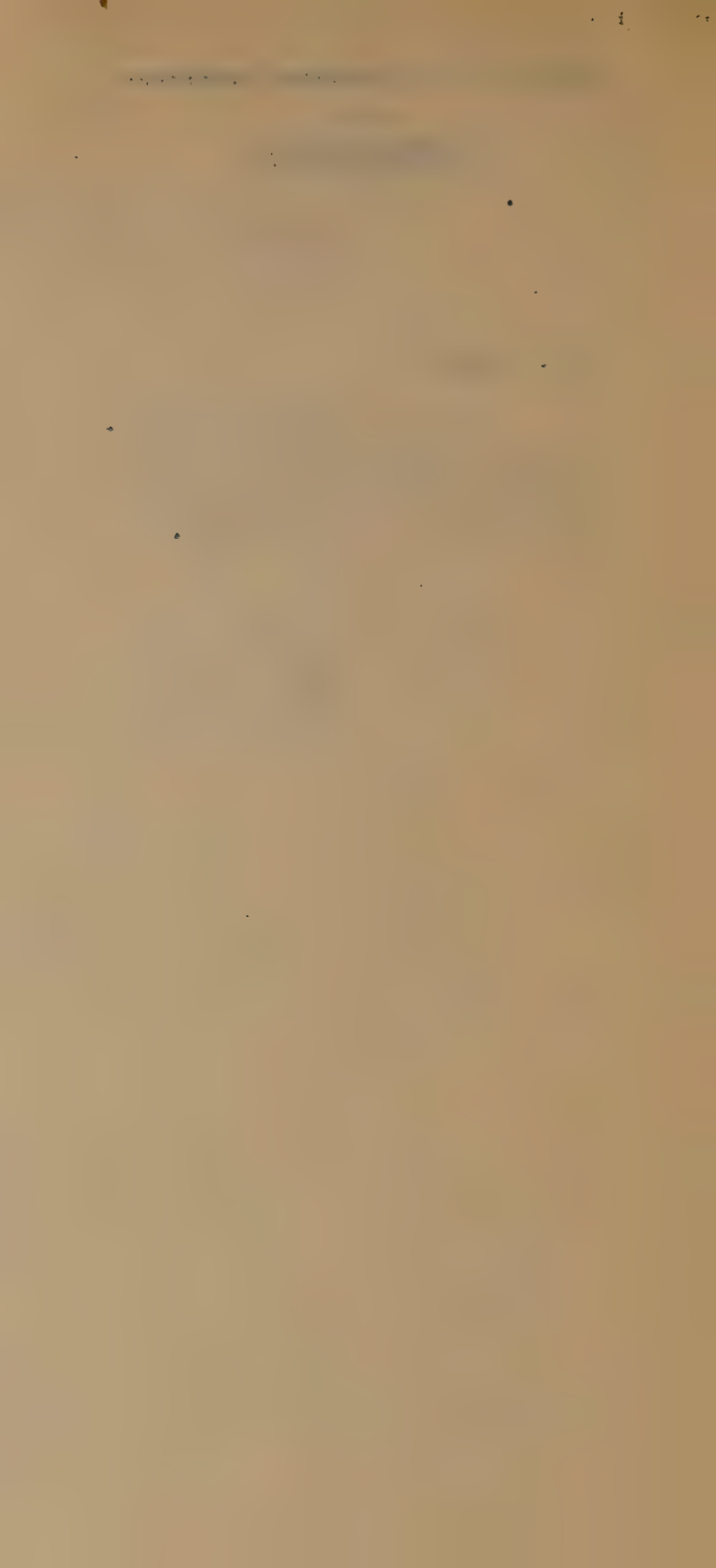
MEMORANDUM.

March 17, 1922.

Mr. Marquis:

Your judgment please.
Subscription on general free
lists at the same time are
dangerous in my opinion.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
WASHINGTON

ADDRESS REPLY TO
"CHIEF, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS"
AND REFER TO

C

PRESS SERVICE
PUBLICATIONS
MOTION PICTURES
EXHIBITS

March 16, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Pugsley:

In reference to the attached.

I have been wondering whether our position regarding the subscription list for Weather Crops and Markets is entirely sound. It was the policy of the Bureau of Markets to send the Market Reporter to all persons who could show legitimate need for it. This same policy has been applied to Weather Crops and Markets and we have been quite liberal in listing names for this publication. I may say here that on account of the contemplated revision of the mailing list index I have not attempted to take over the records from the Bureau of Markets, feeling that duplication of this work might be saved by postponing it until all the lists are run off.

Although our policy of liberality in listing names may be expected to continue, there is always a possibility that our judgment about the need of applicants for the publication may not always be good and that in such cases we may deny the periodical to people who would, under any circumstances, be glad to pay for it. It seems to me that there would be no harm in allowing the Superintendent of Documents to establish a subscription list and that such action might, in fact, enable us to restrict the circulation to those people whose need for the publication is clearly apparent.

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. L. Coburn Jr.
Chief of Division.

Enclosure.



Mr. Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture.

March 14, 1922.

Dear Sir:

I cannot refrain from writing you this letter to advise you on the very efficient publication you have in the Weather Crops and Markets. This is a paper what fills in a very great need and

Mr. L. J. Cramer,
Box 783,
Polson, Montana.

It would be but a day for me to get it into the

Dear Sir:

In reference to your letter of February 21 will

say that we do not accept subscriptions to Weather, Crops
and Markets at present. It is going to crop reporters
and to people who can establish a real need for it.

as so. We could take the matter of subscription
perhaps if necessary. Please Very truly yours,
Have the above text kindly sent to the Editor of the
times an edition of a farm paper to the Editor place in the paper what
is wanted by the agriculture class.

Secretary.

(Signed) H. A. Wallace,

Minister of Agriculture.

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Copy.

SUNRIPE FRUIT FARM.

E. J. Cramer.

Polson, Mont., Feb. 21, 1922.

Mr. Henry C. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture,

*Mr. Wallace
Polson*

Dear Sir:

APR

I cannot refrain from writing you this letter to congratulate you on the very efficient publication you have gotten out, Weather Crops and Markets. This is a paper what fills in a very great need and should be in the hands of every farmer because by following this weekly report he could gauge his planting and marketing of crops so as to get the very best returns for the least expense. Now, Mr. Wallace, you have this paper as near correct to fill in a very great need of us farmers as it could be but could you not now find some way to get it into the farmers hands weekly. I would suggest that you discontinue the Monthly Crop Reporter which is and always was a back number on account of it appearing too late to be of any use to anyone. Take the money spent on it and make the weekly a better paper if possible and then allow farmers to subscribe for it at actual cost. All my neighbors that has saw Weather, Crop and Markets says it is just what is needed and want to know where they can get it. When I tell them that as far as I know it is only sent to us Crop Reporters they usually say they would be willing to pay for a paper like it. Now if we farmers can assist you in any way to get it universally distributed to the farmers, I am sure we would be glad to do so. We could take the matter up through the Farm Bureau of the grange perhaps if necessary. Please write me your views on the subject so I can have it before our next County Farm Bureau Meeting, March 4. It sure takes an editor of a farm paper to fill your place as he then knows what is wanted by the agriculture class.

With kindest regards and very great success in your field of labor,
I remain

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) E. J. Cramer,

Box 783, Polson, Montana.

"SUNRIPE"
Blackberries
RED RASPBERRIES
STRAWBERRIES
CURRANTS
CHERRIES
APPLES

Sunripe Fruit Farm

Home of "Sunripe" Fruits
E. J. Cramer, Grower

GROWN ON THE EAST
SHORE OF THE FA-
MOUS FLATHEAD
LAKE IN MONTANA
PLANTS FOR SALE

"Flathead, Garden of the Rockies"

Polson, Mont., Feb 21 1922

Mr Henry C. Wallace Sec. of Agriculture
Dear Sir:- I cannot refrain from writing
you this letter to congratulate you on the
very efficient publication you have got them out
Weather, Crops, & Markets. This is a paper
that fills in a very great need & would be
in the hands of every farmer because by
following this weekly report he could gauge
his planting & marketing of crops so as
to get the very best returns for the least
expense. Now Mr Wallace you have this
paper as near correct to fill in a very great
need of our farmers but could you not now
find some way to get it into the farmer's hands
weekly I would suggest that you discontinue
the Monthly Crop Reporter which is and always
was a back number on account of it appearing
too late to be of any use to anyone take the
money spent on it and make the weekly a better
paper if possible and then allow farmers to
subscribe for it at actual cost all my neighbors
that have saw Weather Crop & Markets ^{say} it is

What is needed and want to know where
they can get it when I tell them that
as far as I know it is only sent to our Crop Reporters
they usually say they would be willing to pay for
a paper like it now if we farmers can assist
you in any way to get it universally distributed
to the Farmers I am sure we would be glad
to do so we could take the matter up through
the Farm Bureau or the range perhaps if
possible please write me your views on the
subject so I can have it before our next
county farm Bureau meeting in March if
possible it sure takes an editor of a farm
paper to fill your place as he then knows
what is wanted by the agricultural class
with kindest regards to very
great success in your field of labor
I remain Resp Yours.

E. J. Craine

Feb 18 1922

Perman

Count.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION

April 12, 1922.

Mr. Pugsley:

In accordance with our conversation this morning I have combined memos Nos. 1 and 2. It might be well to hold this until you have talked with the Attorney General, since an adverse opinion from him might make it difficult to carry out our interpretation of official business.

Isn't memo No. 3 covered in your letter announcing Russell's assignment?

Harlan Smith.

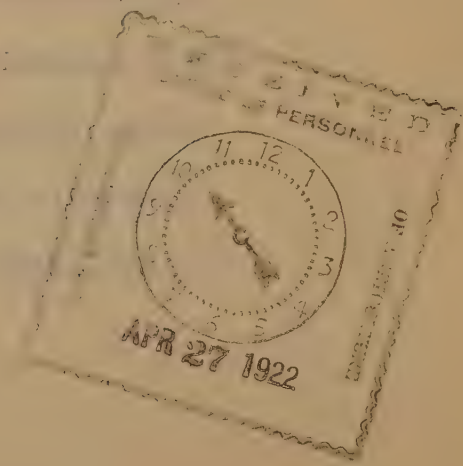
1 & 2

Distribution of periodical pubs.

No. 3. Editing of WC & M and TOR in Press
Service

No. 4- Memo to Mr. Cobbs- re subscription
lists for our periodicals

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]



Form letters will be issued advising applicants who cannot qualify under any of these groups as to how the publication may be obtained by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

Henry Wallace

Secretary.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Date: _____

Enclosed for the Secretary are two copies of the report of the

Commission on the subject of the proposed

- (a) The Commission
- (b) The Commission
- (c) The Commission
- (d) The Commission
- (e) The Commission
- (f) The Commission
- (g) The Commission
- (h) The Commission
- (i) The Commission
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The Commission on the subject of the proposed

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No. 2.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Mailing Lists in Charge of Division of Publications.

Dear _____

Attention is called to Secretary's Memorandum Nos. _____
which contemplated the centralization of all mailing lists
of the Department in the Division of Publications.

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Dear _____

In addition to serving as the central editorial and distribution office for all press material emanating from the Department, the Press Service hereafter will supervise the editing of Weather, Crops and Markets, and The Official Record.

Sincerely,

Assistant Secretary.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
500 5TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

No. 4.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. COEBS,
Chief, Division of Publications.

Dear _____:

In accordance with the attached memorandum to bureau chiefs, will you please take up with the Superintendent of Documents the matter of establishing subscription lists for all periodical publications of the Department. When these rates have been determined you should prepare form letters which may be sent to applicants outlining the conditions under which a periodical is sent free, and explaining how it may be obtained by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents. The Monthly List of Publications should make clear this new plan of distribution and tell how our periodicals can be obtained by subscription.

Sincerely,

Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any developments in the case of the above named person, and that you keep the Bureau advised of the progress of the investigation. It is also requested that you advise the Bureau of any information received from the field offices of the Department which may be of assistance in the investigation. The Bureau is particularly interested in any information received from the field offices of the Department which may be of assistance in the investigation. The Bureau is particularly interested in any information received from the field offices of the Department which may be of assistance in the investigation. The Bureau is particularly interested in any information received from the field offices of the Department which may be of assistance in the investigation.

Sincerely,
Director

Assistant Secretary

No. 3.

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF BUREAUS.

Dear _____

In addition to serving as the central editorial and distribution office for all press material emanating from the Department, the Press Service hereafter will supervise the editing of Weather, Crops and Markets, and The Official Record.

Sincerely,

Assistant Secretary.

*See Memo 5-76
Included in these*

April 20, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO.

Distribution of Periodicals

Hereafter the free distribution of our periodical publications will be limited to the following groups, and no name will be placed upon the mailing list except upon specific request of the person desiring the publication, or upon authorization of the Secretary.

- (a) Libraries
- (b) The press
- (c) Employees
- (d) Cooperators
- (e) Collaborators
- (f) Workers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations
- (g) Agricultural associations

Others may purchase these publications by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, who is being requested to establish subscription prices for all our periodicals.

The Division of Publications will pass upon all requests for Department periodicals. Applications received by the bureaus should be forwarded to that division with the bureau's recommendation. In case of doubt as to whether an applicant falls into any one of the above groups and is therefore entitled to receive the publication free, the request will be referred to the Assistant Secretary.

Form letters will be issued advising applicants who cannot qualify under any of these groups as to how the publication may be obtained by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents.

Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1919.

MEMORANDUM NO. 292

Administrative control and supervision of Office of Information, Office of Exhibits, Motion Picture Work, Mailing Lists, and Addressing and Duplicating Equipment and necessary Personnel assigned to Chief of the Division of Publications, who will continue also to cooperate with the Bureaus concerned in the editorial and photographic work of the Department.

With a view to bring about closer coordination of all the informational work of the Department, which is now divided among a number of units, the personnel and equipment of the Division of Publications, Office of Information, Office of Exhibits, and the motion picture activities of the Department are hereby placed under the administrative control and supervision of the Chief of the Division of Publications. The mailing lists and, so far as feasible and practicable, the addressing and duplicating equipment and work and personnel engaged thereon in the entire Department will also be centralized under the supervision of the Chief of the Division of Publications, due regard being paid to the physical location of the different Bureaus and the delay, inconvenience, and reduced efficiency that might be involved in having such work done in a central office at a distance from the Bureaus concerned.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

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The purchase and issuance of necessary supplies and equipment for addressing and duplicating work in the Department, and the accounting and reimbursement therefor from Bureau funds, will also be centralized. No additional addressing or duplicating equipment shall be ordered by any branch of the Department until it is determined that the Division of Publications can not satisfactorily handle the work for which the purchase of new equipment is proposed.

With respect to the mailing lists, a clear distinction should be made between the routine physical processes involved, which will be placed under the supervision of the Chief of the Division of Publications, and the responsibility for the upkeep and use of the mailing lists, which will continue to rest with the Bureaus directly concerned. The checking up and periodical revision of the mailing lists will continue to be done in or by direction of the Bureaus in which the lists originate, in cooperation with the Division of Publications. All mailing lists, however, shall be available for the use of all Bureaus. The object of consolidation is increased efficiency, and to that end, in effecting the consolidation provided for herein, due consideration will be given to the facilities available in the Division of Publications for improving the service.

The Chief of the Division of Publications is also charged with the duty of developing systematically non-technical illustrative material and, in cooperation with the Bureaus concerned, will provide as soon as practicable for making and collecting photographs having pictorial value as illustrations for the popular presentation of different phases

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

OUT 16 1935
Please return
the Secretary's letter

April 24, 1922.

MEMORANDUM No. 381

Amendment to the Fiscal Regulations.

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

Paragraph 32(h) of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department is hereby amended to read as follows:

32. ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.-

(h) Customary charges for subsistence, except as provided in paragraph 32(r), not to exceed in the aggregate \$5 for any one day. These charges will include all expenses incurred for meals, lodging, bath, personal use of room at hotel during the daytime, waiter fees not exceeding 30 cents in any one day; laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing, not exceeding an aggregate of 40 cents per day, to be pro-rated and distributed against the daily subsistence allowance for each preceding day of the period covered by the laundry bill; telegrams to hotels reserving accommodations, to be included in subsistence expenses for the initial date of the period for which the accommodations are occupied; street-car and other fares between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty, and all other subsistence expenses. A charge for lodging at a hotel and a charge for sleeping berth for the same night will be allowed only when accompanied by a definite statement of necessity. Receipts for laundry and for cleaning and pressing of clothing must be submitted or a statement filed with reimbursement account showing that to obtain them was impracticable. The period covered by the laundry charge in each case must appear in the account. Charges for laundry at official headquarters at the termination of a trip will not be allowed: Provided, That because of State laws reimbursement for the payment of waiter fees will not be allowed in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, or Tennessee.

Henry Wallace

Secretary.



32. ACTUAL TRAVELING EXPENSES.-

(h) Customary charges for subsistence, except as provided in paragraph 32(r), not to exceed in the aggregate \$5 for any one day. These charges will include all expenses incurred for meals, lodging, bath, personal use of room at hotel during the daytime, waiter fees not exceeding 30 cents in any one day; laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing, not exceeding an aggregate of 40 cents per day; to be pro-rated and distributed against the daily subsistence allowance for each preceding day of the period covered by the laundry bill; telegrams to hotels reserving accommodations, to be included in subsistence expenses for the initial date of the period for which the accommodations are occupied, street-car and other fares between place of lodging or where meals are taken and place of duty, and all other subsistence expenses. A charge for lodging at a hotel and a charge for sleeping berth for the same night will be allowed only when accompanied by a definite statement of necessity. (Charges for laundry at an average rate not exceeding 20 cents a day for each day while in travel status; total charges paid for any period to be included as subsistence charge within the \$5 limit for the day on which payment is made, but when several accrued charges are paid on one day, and such fact is indicated by the subvoucher, each charge may be included as a subsistence expense on the date on which it accrued.) Receipts for laundry and for cleaning and pressing of clothing must be submitted or a statement filed with reimbursement account showing (the impracticability of obtaining such receipts.) that to obtain them was impracticable. The period covered by the laundry charge in each case must appear in the account. Charges for laundry at official headquarters at the termination of a trip will not be allowed: Provided, That because of State laws reimbursement for the payment of waiter fees will not be allowed in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, or Tennessee.

New matter - underscored.

Omitted matter - heavy brackets ().

Replies from Bureaus concerning amending Par. 32(h) Fiscal Regulations.

(Laundry and Cleaning & Pressing of Clothes)

<u>Bureaus in favor:</u>	<u>In favor with</u> <u>modifications.</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Objections.</u>	<u>OPPOSED.</u>
Farm Management.			
Weather Bureau.	Insecticide Board.	Chemistry.	Animal Industry.
Plant Industry.		Library.	
Forest Service.	Federal Hort. Bd.	Packers & S.Y.	
Soils.		Fixed Nitrogen.	
Entomology.			
Biological Survey.			
Publications.			
States Relations Serv.			
Markets & C.E.			
Traffic Manager.			
Public Roads.			

Number of bureaus in favor of amendment	12
" " " " " " with modifications	2
" " " that offer no objections to amendment	4
" " " opposed to amendment	1
" " " not heard from 4/14/22 (Roads)	1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W-W

OFFICE OF INSPECTION
FILE NO.

March 23, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Mr. Zappone:

I take the liberty of transmitting herewith for consideration of your Committee a proposed amendment to Fiscal Regulation No. 32-H. This amendment is in line with the Comptroller General's decision of February 23, 1922, to the Secretary of the Treasury, which provides: Syllabus.

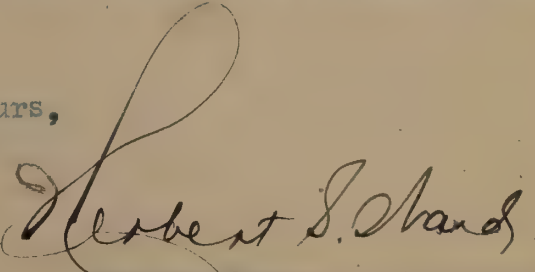
"Under proper travel regulations the expense of laundering, cleaning, and pressing clothes may be distributed and charged against the maximum subsistence allowance for each day of a preceding period, instead of charging the entire amount of the bill for the period against the maximum for the day of delivery."

In this connection the Comptroller General further states:

"The change in the amount of the aggregate maximum weekly allowance and the inclusion of charges for cleaning clothes * * * are matters of administrative discretion and responsibility. The proposed change in the method of charging such expenses against the daily maximum is not in accord with established ruling and practice. The rule has been to charge the payment for each delivery as subsistence expense of the day the laundry was returned. I find no sound basis for such a rule. The nature of the expense negatives the theory that it is an expense of any one day. It in fact presents an accumulated expense and the regulation properly may provide a practical procedure for distribution of the weekly allowance over the several days of the weekly period * * *. There is no legal objection to the proposed regulation in this respect."

The regulation submitted for the consideration of the Committee is in line with the Secretary's policy of liberalizing the fiscal regulations of this Department in so far as possible, and has been drawn to include the cleaning and pressing of clothing and has the effect of increasing the allowance of such expenses to the sum of \$0.40 per day or \$2.80 a week. In view of the general complaint against the present practice, it is recommended that this amendment to the fiscal regulations be made immediately effective and that prompt action be secured thereon.

Very truly yours,


Herbert S. Hand
Acting Inspector in Charge.

1. The first part of the report

2. The second part of the report

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4. The fourth part of the report
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7. The seventh part of the report

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12. The twelfth part of the report
13. The thirteenth part of the report
14. The fourteenth part of the report
15. The fifteenth part of the report
16. The sixteenth part of the report
17. The seventeenth part of the report
18. The eighteenth part of the report
19. The nineteenth part of the report
20. The twentieth part of the report

March 23, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. _____

Amendment to the Fiscal Regulations.

Paragraph 32(h) of the Fiscal Regulations is hereby amended to read as follows:

32 (h). Customary charges for subsistence, except as provided in 32 (r), not to exceed in the aggregate \$5.00 for any one day. These charges will include the expenses incurred for meals, lodging, bath, personal use of room at hotel during the daytime, waiter fees not exceeding 30 cents in any one day, laundry, cleaning and pressing of clothing, not exceeding an aggregate of 40 cents per day, to be pro-rated and distributed against the daily subsistence allowance for each preceding day of the period covered by the laundry bill, telephone to hotels reserving accommodations, which will be included in subsistence expenses for the initial date of the period for which accommodations are occupied, street-car and other fares between place of lodging where meals are taken and place of duty, and all other subsistence expenses. A charge for lodging at a hotel and a charge for sleeping berth for the same night will be allowed only when accompanied by a definite statement of necessity. Receipts for laundry, and for cleaning and pressing clothing must be submitted, or a statement filed with reimbursement account showing that to obtain them was impracticable. The period covered by the laundry charge in each case must appear in the account. Charges for laundry at official headquarters at the termination of a trip will not be allowed. Provided, that because of state laws reimbursement for the payment of waiter fees will not be allowed in Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, So. Carolina, and Tennessee.

1 200 100 20
United States Department of Agriculture,

Division of Accounts and Disbursements,

Washington, D. C.

April 18, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

There is enclosed herewith a proposed memorandum to amend paragraph 32(h) of the Fiscal Regulations. The amendment is in line with a recent decision of the Comptroller General (Vol. 1, p. 403), which permits under proper travel regulations, in addition to laundry, the cleaning and pressing of clothes which has heretofore not been allowed, and increasing the allowance for all such expenses from 20 cents to 40 cents per day, to be pro-rated and distributed against the daily subsistence allowance for each day of a preceding period.

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods has carefully considered this matter and has also taken it up with the various bureaus of the Department. The amendment will have the effect of liberalizing the regulations to some extent and it is favored by nearly all of the bureaus. The Committee believes the paragraph should be amended accordingly and therefore recommends your approval of the attached memorandum and the publication of same.

Very respectfully,

A. G. Gagnone

Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

Enclosures.

FILED
APR 29 1922
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
the Secretary's Office

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON

April 29, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 382

BOARD OF AWARDS REORGANIZED.

H. E. Allanson and J. M. Lockmane are hereby appointed additional members of the Department Board of Awards. Inquiries as to business of the Board should be addressed to Mr. Lockmane, who is hereby designated Secretary of the Board. George M. Wold has been relieved of duty as Clerk to the Board and will be assigned to duty elsewhere.

The personnel of the Board of Awards beginning May 1, 1922, will be:

R. M. Reese, Chief Clerk of Department,
Chairman.
C. C. Carroll, Bureau of Animal Industry.
F. C. More, Office of Inspection.
H. E. Allanson, Bureau of Plant Industry.
J. M. Lockmane, Office of the Chief Clerk,
Secretary.

Henry Wallace

Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

File copy

April 29, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 382

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Chairman.
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F. C. More, Office of Inspection.
H. E. Allanson, Bureau of Plant Industry.
J. M. Locknane, Office of the Chief Clerk,
Secretary.

Henry C. Wallace
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

M

April 26, 1922.

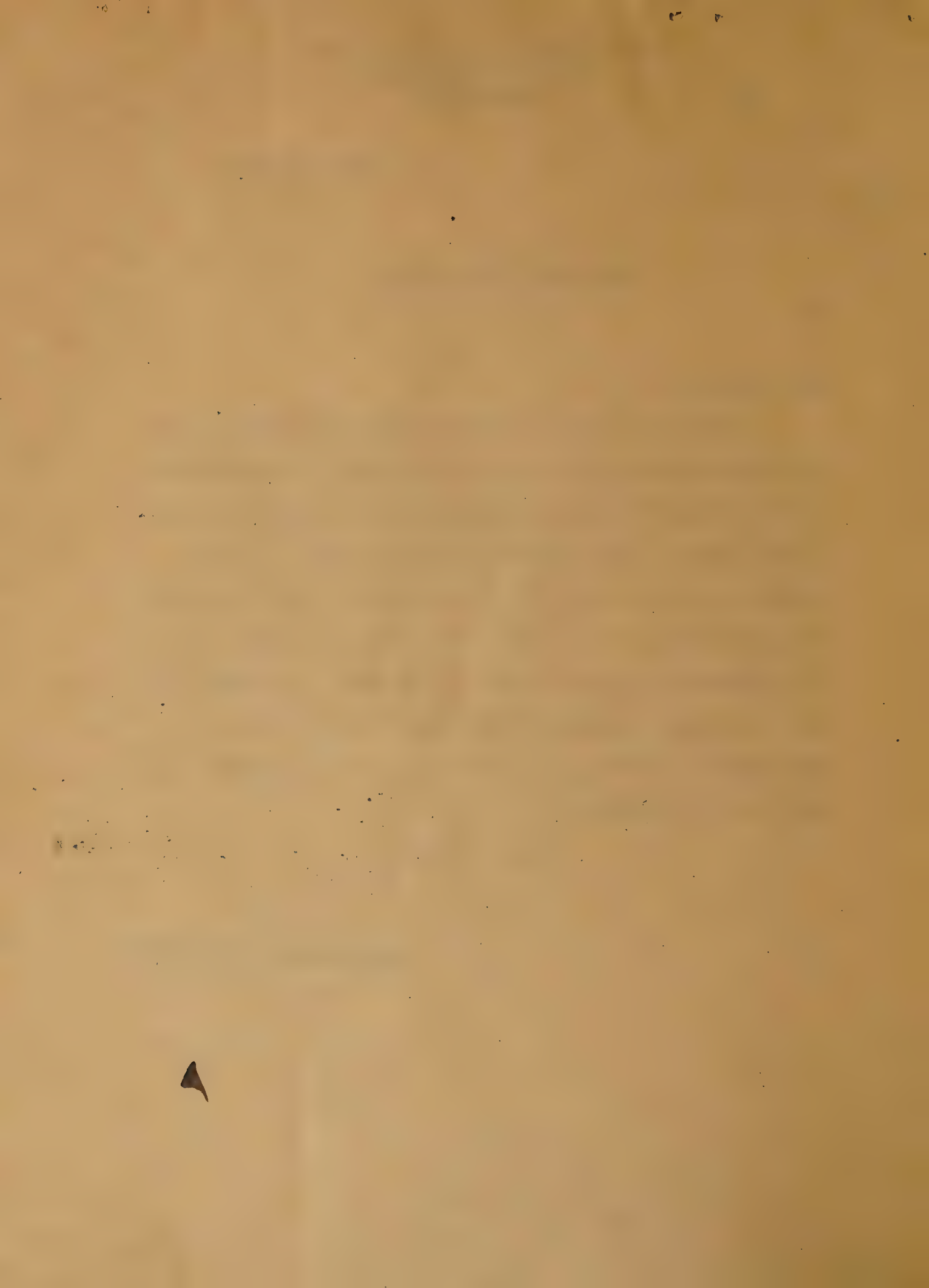
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. REESE.

Dear Mr. Reese:

The Secretary has approved the suggestions contained in your memorandum of April 24, that Mr. Allanson, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Mr. James M. Lochnane be designated as additional members of the Department Board of Awards, with Mr. Lochnane also to be Secretary of the Board, in lieu of Mr. Wold who now serves as clerk to the Board and who, as outlined in your memorandum, will be assigned to the Mechanical Shops. Will you not prepare a memorandum which can be issued over the Secretary's signature for the information of the Department in reference to this matter?

Very truly yours,


Administrative Assistant.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF CHIEF CLERK,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 24, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Since my designation as Director of Purchase and Sales and the detail of Mr. James M. Lockmane as my assistant in this work a good deal has been done towards tightening up the Department's methods of purchase, particularly under informal proposals. The importance of this work seems to me to justify and require a re-organization of the Departmental Board of Awards. At present this Board consists of myself as chairman, Mr. F. C. More, Office of Inspection and Mr. C. C. Carroll, Bureau of Animal Industry. I am of the opinion that another bureau representative should be added to the Board and suggest the name of Mr. H. E. Allanson, Bureau of Plant Industry if it develops that Mr. Allanson with justice to his other duties can serve on the Board.

I further recommend that Mr. James M. Lockmane be made a member of the Board and designated as secretary thereof. I propose to detail Major Wold, present clerk to the Board, to the Mechanical Shops where he is to assist in making up the large amount of reimbursement vouchers through which the lump sum appropriation made to the Mechanical Shops is reimbursed by the bureaus for work done. Under the pending Agricultural Bill authority will

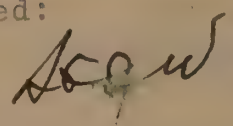
be given for reimbursing the lump sum appropriation for the shops for labor as well as material. This will necessarily involve additional vouchering work and the Mechanical Superintendent with his limited force has as much of this work as can be attended to. It will then be possible to detail to the Board of Awards a lower salaried clerk than Major Wold to assist Mr. Locknane in carrying on the large increasing volume of clerical work involved in handling informal proposals for supplies.

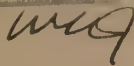
I therefore recommend that a memorandum issue adding Mr. H. E. Allanson and Mr. James M. Locknane to the Departmental Board of Awards and designating Mr. Locknane as secretary thereof. Before submitting a draft of this memorandum for your consideration I will ascertain that Mr. Allanson is available for membership on the Board.

Very truly yours,


Chief Clerk.

Approved:


Secretary of Agriculture.



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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

FILED
★ OCT 16 1922
May 9, 1922. Please return
the Secretary's File

MEMORANDUM No. 383

Amendment to the Fiscal Regulations.

Paragraph 20 of the Fiscal Regulations of the Department is hereby amended to read as follows:

20. ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY.- The following rules will govern deductions from salary on account of absence without pay:

31-day month:

- (a) Deduct one day's pay for absence only on the 31st.
- (b) Deduct one day's pay for absence on the 30th and 31st.
- (c) Deduct two days' pay for absence on the 31st and any other one day between the 1st and 29th, both inclusive.
- (d) Deduct one day's pay and fraction for absence on the 31st and fractional part of any other day between the 1st and 29th, both inclusive.
- (e) Deduct only fraction of 30th for absence for fractional part of 30th and all of 31st.

30-day month:

- (a) Deduct one day's pay for each day's absence.

29-day month:

- (a) Deduct one day's pay for each day's absence between the 1st and 28th, both inclusive.
- (b) Deduct two days' pay for absence on the 29th.

28-day month:

- (a) Deduct one day's pay for each day's absence between the 1st and 27th, both inclusive.
- (b) Deduct three days' pay for absence on the 28th.

Henry C. Wallace

Secretary

NO. 100-10000

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

TO THE HONORABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



Paragraph 20 of the Fiscal Regulations as it now stands.

5/2/22

20. Absence Without Pay. - An employee not in a duty or pay status during an entire calendar month will suffer a loss of one day's pay for each day in which he is in a nonpay status, except that:

(a) Absence without pay on both the 30th and 31st day of a 31-day month will be counted as one day's absence without pay.

(b) Absence without pay on the last day of a 28-day month will be counted as three days' absence without pay.

(c) Absence without pay on the last day of a 29-day month will be counted as two days' absence without pay.

United States Department of Agriculture,

Division of Accounts and Disbursements,

Washington, D. C.

May 6, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. A. JUMP.

Dear Mr. Jump:

It is true that an employee absent without pay on the 28th day of February will lose three days salary. This is the rule laid down by the Comptroller in 20 Comp. Dec. p. 775, in the following language:

"With the theory as to the two added days determined as above stated, a theory which necessarily results from conclusions forced by the law in the stated illustrative cases - the result in case of an absence from duty on the twenty-eighth day of February only is plainly apparent; that is, the employee was on duty 27 days, and if not absent with pay - that is, in a pay status on the twenty-eighth - can be paid only twenty-seven thirtieths of a monthly installment. Resultantly, the 28th day of February necessarily counts as three days, or in leap year the 29th as two days."

Respectfully,

A. G. Payne
Chief of Division.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Division of Accounts and Disbursements,
Washington, D. C.

May 2, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

MAY 11 1922

Please return to the

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In a decision rendered by the Comptroller General under date of March 28, 1922, it was held to the effect that an employee absent in a non-pay status for a fractional part of the 30th and all day of the 31st of a 31-day month that deduction of pay only for the fractional part of the 30th should be made. In order to comply with this decision the present practice in this Department of making deductions from salary on account of leave of absence will have to be changed.

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods has therefore prepared a proposed memorandum to amend paragraph 20 of the Fiscal Regulations so it will agree with the decision of the Comptroller General. It is believed that the paragraph as suggested will cover all the cases that may arise in connection with absence without pay so there may be no misunderstanding in the future.

It is recommended by the Committee that the attached memorandum be approved by you and distributed.

Very respectfully,

A. J. Gappone

Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

Enclosure.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth and development. It begins with the arrival of the first settlers in 1630, who founded the city as a center of Puritanism. Over the years, the city expanded its territory and population, becoming a major port and a center of commerce. The city's growth was marked by the construction of the first city hall in 1639, the first public school in 1633, and the first public library in 1630. The city's economy was based on trade, and it became a major center of commerce in the New England region. The city's population grew from a few hundred in 1630 to over 10,000 by 1800. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and determination of its people.

The city's growth was marked by the construction of the first city hall in 1639, the first public school in 1633, and the first public library in 1630. The city's economy was based on trade, and it became a major center of commerce in the New England region. The city's population grew from a few hundred in 1630 to over 10,000 by 1800. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and determination of its people.

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FILED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
May 9, 1922

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

May 9, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 384

Change in Working Hours.

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

The plan of daylight saving through the one hour advancement of Government working hours will be inaugurated Monday, May 15. Beginning on that date, and continuing until further order the regular working hours of the Department of Agriculture in Washington and vicinity will be from 8:00 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., with the usual half hour for luncheon. These hours will be observed in every case except where for some special reason the interests of the Government require otherwise.

Wm. Wallace

Secretary.



OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

May 8, 1922.

Mr. Jump:

Please see that all of our people employed in Washington receive prompt notice that beginning Monday, May 15, the working hours will be from 8 o'clock in the morning until 3:30 in the afternoon.

This was the plan agreed upon by the various Government departments and the business interests in Washington. My understanding is that stores, banks, street car companies, and business houses generally will conform to these hours, but the clock will not be disturbed, except perhaps it may suffer nervous shock until it becomes adjusted to the new experience.

I agree

*Done by
phone
5-8-22
(to all concerned)*

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

2. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

3. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a discussion of the

main results of the paper.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a discussion of the

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

May 8, 1922.

N O T I C E.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION:

In accordance with an Executive Order applicable to all Governmental Departments, a plan of daylight saving will be put in force commencing May 15th, 1922. From that date all employees of the Railroad Administration in Washington will report for work one hour earlier than heretofore, and the day's work will end one hour earlier; that is, the working hours will be from eight, A.M., to four, P.M., allowing thirty minutes for lunch, and on Saturdays the working day will end at twelve o'clock, noon.

A strict compliance with this order will be expected.

E. M. ALVORD,

Assistant to Director General.

Approved:

JAMES C. DAVIS,

Director General.

File

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1922.

To Bureaus and Offices:

The plan of daylight saving in the District of Columbia, through the one-hour advancement of Government working hours, will be inaugurated Monday, May 15. Commencing on that date and continuing until September 30 all employees will report one hour earlier than heretofore and the day's work will end one hour earlier.

By direction of the Secretary:

E. W. LIBBEY,

Chief Clerk.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

100

100

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
Director General of Railroads

May 8, 1922.

NOTICE.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION:

In accordance with an Executive Order applicable to all Governmental Departments, a plan of daylight saving will be put in force commencing May 15th, 1922. From that date all employees of the Railroad Administration in Washington will report for work one hour earlier than heretofore, and the day's work will end one hour earlier; that is, the working hours will be from eight, A.M., to four, P.M., allowing thirty minutes for lunch, and on Saturdays the working day will end at twelve o'clock, noon.

A strict compliance with this order will be expected.

E. M. ALVORD,

Assistant to Director General.

Approved:

JAMES C. DAVIS,

Director General.

Phyllanthus

1900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

7-11
May 11, 1922.

CIRCULAR NO. 1298

TO OFFICIALS AND CHIEFS OF DIVISIONS:

By direction of the Attorney General, pursuant to instructions from the President, the plan of Daylight Saving in the District of Columbia through the one-hour advancement of Government working hours will be inaugurated Monday, May 15, next. Commencing on that day and continuing until further ordered all employees will report promptly at 8:00 A.M. Also, by direction of the Attorney General and until further ordered, the day's work will end at 3:30 P.M. The only exceptions to this rule will be in cases where the Government interests demand a later working hour for some special reason which cannot be waived aside.

SIMS ELY,

Chief Clerk and
Administrative Assistant.

Approved:

RUSH L. HOLLAND,

Assistant Attorney General
in Charge of Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

★ OCT 10 1922
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

May 12, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 385

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

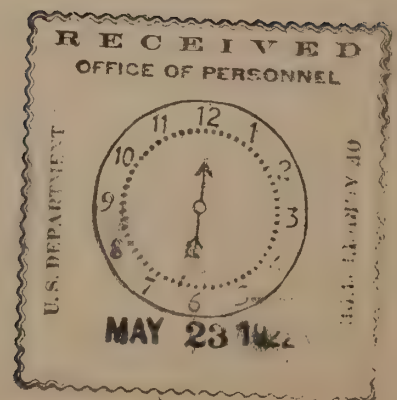
Paragraph 253, Administrative Regulations is amended to read
as follows:

253. CONTRIBUTIONS; PEDDLING.- No circulation of subscription lists, or other methods of collecting contributions from employees of the Department of Agriculture for outside organizations will be permitted. Welfare organizations of the Department itself must secure approval of the Chief Clerk of the Department before undertaking the collection of contributions.

Peddling, canvassing, and selling tickets are prohibited in all buildings of the Department. Employees in charge of rooms will see that this regulation is strictly enforced and will report immediately to the Chief Clerk of the Department when peddlers or canvassers appear.

Benny C. Wallace

Secretary



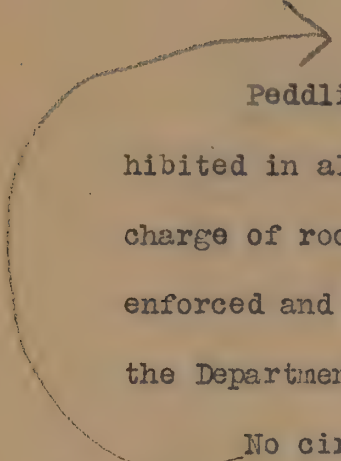
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

May 10, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. _____

Paragraph 253, Administrative Regulations is amended
to read as follows:

CONTRIBUTIONS; PEDDLING.



Peddling, canvassing, and selling tickets are prohibited in all buildings of the Department. Employees in charge of rooms will see that this regulation is strictly enforced and will report immediately to the Chief Clerk of the Department when peddlers or canvassers appear.

No circulation of subscription lists, or other methods of collecting contributions from employees of the Department of Agriculture for outside organizations will be permitted. Welfare organizations of the Department itself must secure approval of the Chief Clerk of the Department before undertaking the collection of contributions.

Secretary.

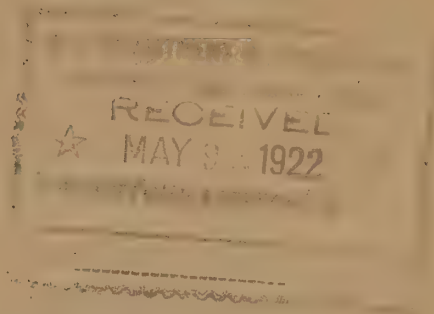
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK

WASHINGTON

May 6, 1922.

Mr. R. M. Reese,
Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



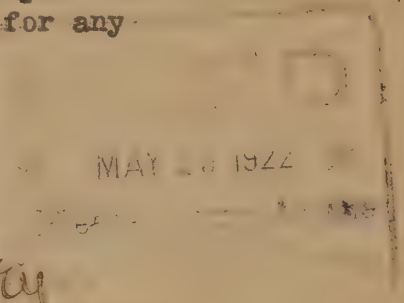
Dear Mr. Reese:

For your information there is quoted below an Order issued by the Department of Commerce, with reference to the circulation of subscription lists:

"It having been decided at a recent Cabinet meeting that the passing of subscription lists throughout the Government departments should be discontinued, please be advised that after the present G. A. R. and Confederate Veterans Memorial Day lists have been circulated, and the Salvation Army campaign closed, no subscription lists will be circulated and the Department will take no part in drives or campaigns for the raising of funds for any organization."

Very truly yours,

Chief Clerk, Department of Commerce,
Chairman, Association of Chief Clerks of the
Executive Departments.



L-P

United States Department of Agriculture,
Division of Accounts and Disbursements,
Washington, D. C.

May 12, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. W. A. JUMP.

Dear Mr. Jump:

The attached file of papers in regard to contributions and peddling has been considered by the Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods. It is the thought of the Committee that the proposed memorandum, a draft of which accompanied the file, is all right but that the paragraphs should be transposed. The memorandum has therefore been rewritten and it is recommended that same be approved by the Secretary and distributed.

Very respectfully,



Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

Enclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM NO. 386

FILED
★ OCT 16 1936
Please return
the Secretary's file
FILE
P. L. BEAUMON

Extracts from appropriation acts for 1922 and 1923 (other than the Agricultural Appropriation Act), and other acts and resolutions passed by the 67th Congress (first and second sessions), which relate either directly or indirectly to the Department of Agriculture, or which may be of general interest to employees.

The attention of officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture is invited to the following provisions of a general nature which are included in the several acts and resolutions indicated.

Berry Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

ACT TO PROVIDE A NATIONAL BUDGET SYSTEM AND AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 10, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 13 (42 Stat.20).

This act creates a Bureau of the Budget and a General Accounting Office. It abolishes the offices of Comptroller and Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury and provides for the transfer of the office of the Comptroller, the six Auditors offices and a part of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants of the Treasury to the General Accounting Office. The Bureau of the Budget is created in the Treasury Department under the immediate supervision of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget while the General Accounting Office is an independent office under the supervision of the Comptroller General of the United States. The Act prescribes the method for submitting estimates of appropriations and the accounting procedure of the Government.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1921, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 16, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 18 (42 Stat. 29).

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, AND GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY FOR ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay to the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, \$44.28; the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Fort

Worth, Texas, \$34; and the Gazette Publishing Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, \$18.40; in all, \$96.88, from the appropriation "Cooperative construction, and so forth, of roads and trails, National Forest Fund," representing costs of advertisements inserted in the respective publications calling for bids on road machinery to be used in the construction of the Ozark Forest Road in Pope and Newton Counties, Arkansas, the provisions of section 3328 of the Revised Statutes notwithstanding. (page 20) (42 Stat 45)

AUTHORIZING PAYMENT TO RAY MOON FOR SERVICES WHILE ENGAGED IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION WORK.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay to Ray Moon, of Toledo, Ohio, \$64.40 from any funds on hand under the provisions of section 9 of the Post Office Appropriation Act, approved February 9, 1919, for services in road building, said amount to be deducted from the allotment to North Carolina for the fiscal year 1921. (page 20) (42 Stat 46)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION.

To enable the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Agricultural Appropriation Act approved May 31, 1920, for the payment of indemnities on account of cattle slaughtered during the current fiscal year, in connection with the eradication of tuberculosis from animals, \$405,000. (page 20) (42 Stat 46)

AUTHORIZING PAYMENT TO HON. PETER G. TEN EYCK FOR RENT OF ROOM IN SPENCER-TRASK BUILDING, ALBANY, NEW YORK.

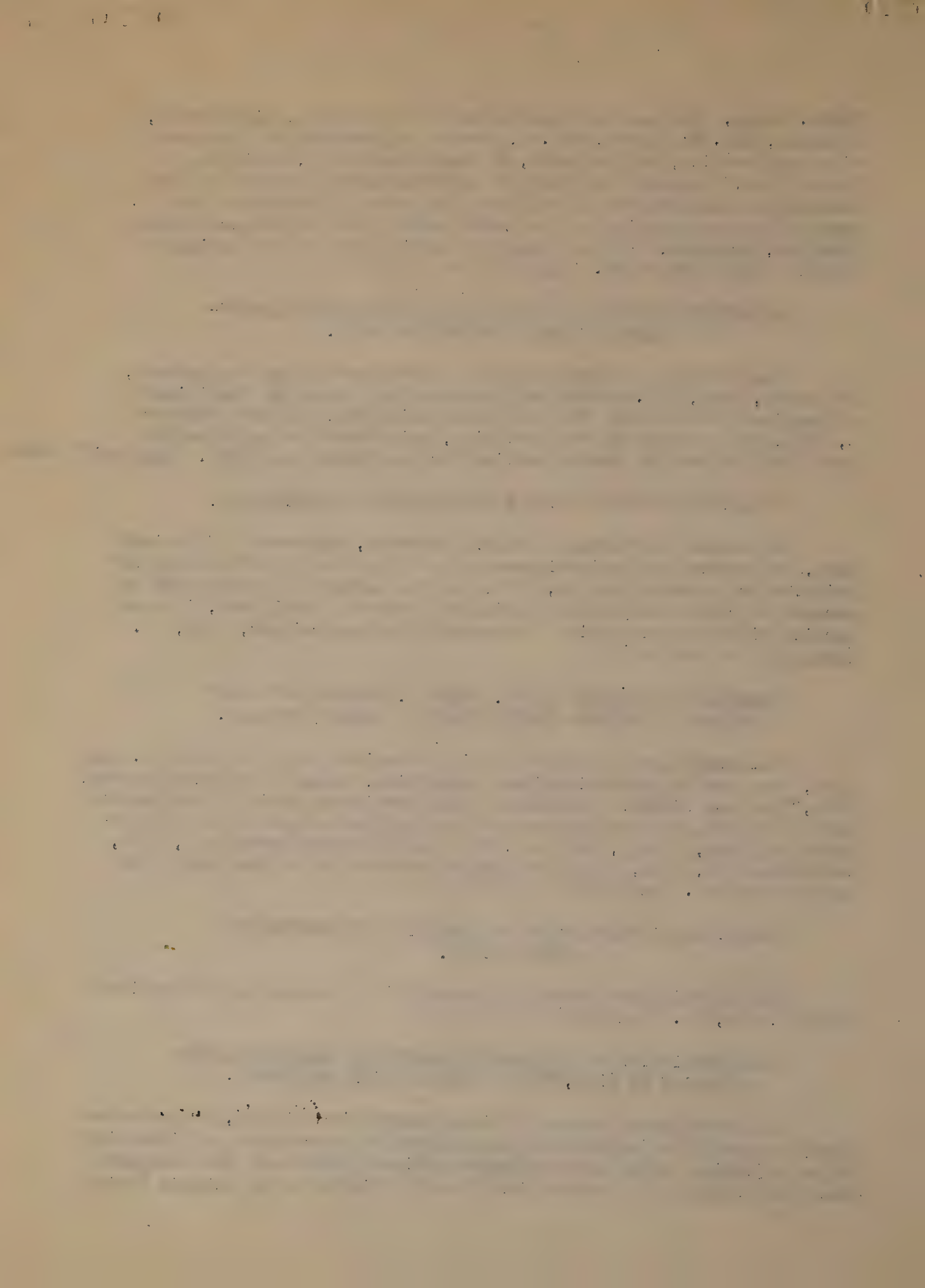
The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay to Peter G. Ten Eyck, from the appropriation "Meat inspection, Bureau of Animal Industry, 1921," the sum of \$84, representing rent remaining unpaid by the Department of Agriculture for the use and occupancy of a room in the Spencer-Trask Building, Albany, New York, from and including November 1, 1920, to February 28, 1921, the provisions of section 114 of the Penal Code notwithstanding. (page 20) (42 Stat 46)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

For fighting and preventing forest fires endangering the national forests, \$50,000. (page 20) (42 Stat 46)

REAPPROPRIATION OF UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION OF \$100,000 FOR OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 for emergency expenditures incident to the disposal of wind-thrown and intermingled or adjoining timber on the Olympic National Forest and for emergency measures necessary to protect from fire the timber on the Olympic Nation-



al Forest, made in the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved March 1, 1921, is reappropriated and made available for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1922. (pages 20 and 21) (42 Stat 46)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CENTRAL POWER PLANT.

For an additional amount required to meet the increased cost of fuel for the central power plant of the Department of Agriculture, \$9,000. (page 21) (42 Stat 46)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PURCHASE OF FRESNO AND OAKVILLE, CALIFORNIA, VINEYARDS.

For the purchase, as authorized by law, of not to exceed twenty acres of land occupied by the Department of Agriculture's experiment vineyard near Fresno, California, now maintained under contract with the owners of said land, \$12,000.

For the purchase, as authorized by law, of not to exceed twenty acres of land occupied by the Department of Agriculture's experiment vineyard near Oakville, California, now maintained under contract with the owners of said land, \$15,000. (page 21) (42 Stat 46)

APPROPRIATION FOR CONSOLIDATING THE ADDRESSING, DUPLICATING, AND MAILING WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to pay all necessary expenses, including labor and material, involved in consolidating the addressing, duplicating, and mailing work of the Department of Agriculture in the District of Columbia \$5,000, to remain available during the fiscal year 1922. (page 21) (42 Stat 46)

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTING OF ANNUAL AND SPECIAL REPORTS.

In order to keep the expenditures within or under the appropriations for the fiscal year 1922 for printing and binding, the heads of the various executive departments and Government establishments are hereby authorized to discontinue the printing of any annual or special reports under their respective jurisdiction: Provided, That where the printing of said reports is discontinued, the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or Government establishments for public inspection.

~~SEC. 5. That this Act hereafter may be referred to as the "second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1921."~~ (page 40)

(42 Stat 64)

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ACT MAKING APPROPRIATION^S FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 30,
1921, PUBLIC No. 27. (42 Stat 68)

MILITARY HORSE BREEDING.

For the purchase of horses of ages, sex, and size as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War for remounts for officers entitled to public mounts for the Cavalry, Artillery, Signal Corps, and Engineers, the United States Military Academy, service schools, and staff colleges, and for the Indian Scouts, and for such Infantry and members of the Medical Department in field campaigns as may be required to be mounted, and the expenses incident thereto (including \$50,000 for purchase of remounts, and \$150,000 for encouragement of the breeding of riding horses suitable for the Army, including cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and for the purchase of animals for breeding purposes and their maintenance), \$200,100: ***** (pages 16 and 17)
(42 Stat 82)

ACT TO REGULATE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE IN LIVE STOCK, LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS, DAIRY PRODUCTS, POULTRY, POULTRY PRODUCTS, AND EGGS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1921, PUBLIC No. 51. (42 Stat 159)

This Act, commonly known as the Packers and Stockyards Act, makes it unlawful for any packers to:

(a) Engage in or use any unfair, unjustly discriminatory, or deceptive practice or device in commerce; or

(b) Make or give, in commerce, any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person or locality in any respect whatsoever, or subject, in commerce, any particular person or locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever; or

(c) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other packer, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other packer, any article for the purpose or with the effect of apportioning the supply in commerce between any such packers, if such apportionment has the tendency or effect of restraining commerce or of creating a monopoly in commerce; or

(d) Sell or otherwise transfer to or for any other person, or buy or otherwise receive from or for any other person, any article for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce; or

(e) Engage in any course of business or do any act for the purpose or with the effect of manipulating or controlling prices in commerce, or of creating a monopoly in the acquisition of, buying, selling, or dealing in, any article in commerce, or of restraining commerce; or

(f) Conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person (1) to apportion territory for carrying on business in commerce, or (2) to apportion purchases or sales of any article in commerce, or (3) to manipulate or control prices in commerce; or

(g) Conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person to do, or aid or abet the doing of, any act made unlawful by subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e).

It And prescribes the method for proceeding against any packer whom the Secretary of Agriculture has reason to believe has violated or is violating any of the provisions of the Act. The Act also places the control of "stockyards" as defined in the Act under the Secretary of Agriculture, prescribes certain conditions that must be met by stockyard owners and market agencies and makes it unlawful to charge any unjust, unreasonable, or discriminatory rate for the furnishing of stockyard services.

ACT PROVIDING FOR A GRANT OF LAND TO THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR A BIOLOGICAL STATION AND GENERAL RESEARCH PURPOSES, APPROVED AUGUST 23, 1921, PUBLIC No. 59. (42 Stat 173)

That the title and fee to portions of sections one, two, eleven, and twelve of township thirty-five north, of range three west of the Willamette meridian, being a military reservation at San Juan Island, in the county of San Juan, State of Washington, containing about four hundred and eighty-four acres, be, and the same are hereby, granted, subject to the conditions and reversion hereinafter provided for, to the State of Washington for the use of the University of Washington, for the purpose of a biological station and for general university research purposes, subject, however, to the right of the United States to at any and all time and in any manner assume control of, hold, use, and occupy without license, consent, or leave from said State or university any or all of said land for any and all military, naval or lighthouse purposes, freed from any conveyances, charges, encumbrances, or liens made, created, permitted, or sanctioned thereon by said State or university: Provided, That the United States shall not be or become liable for any damages or compensation whatever to the said State of Washington or the University of Washington for any future use by the Government of any or all of the above-described land for any of the above-mentioned purposes: Provided further, That if said lands shall not be used for the purposes hereinabove mentioned the same or such parts thereof not so used shall revert to the United States.

ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR PAYMENT OF GRAZING FEES FOR THE USE OF NATIONAL FORESTS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921, APPROVED AUGUST 24, 1921, PUBLIC No. 62. (42 Stat 186)

That the time for making payments of grazing fees for the use of national forests as provided by existing law is extended from the 1st day of September, 1921, to the 1st day of December, 1921.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY URGENT DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED AUGUST 24, 1921, PUBLIC No. 69. (42 Stat 192)

APPROPRIATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ACT.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, approved August 15, 1921, \$200,000:

Provided, That no person shall be paid from this appropriation at a rate of compensation exceeding \$5,000 per annum. (page 4)

ACT TO AMEND THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHALL AID THE STATES IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RURAL POST ROADS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED JULY 11, 1916, AS AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED NOVEMBER 9, 1921, PUBLIC No. 87. (42 Stat 212)

This Act is known as the Federal Highway Act. It amends the Federal Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended, and provides an additional appropriation of \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922 for Federal aid to the States in the construction of rural post roads. The Act also provides additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1922 and \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year 1923 for the survey, construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of forest roads and trails.

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR THE RELIEF OF STATES IN THE COTTON BELT THAT HAVE GIVEN AID TO COTTON FARMERS FORCED FROM THE FIELDS IN ESTABLISHED NON-PRODUCTION ZONES THROUGH EFFORTS TO ERADICATE THE PINK BOLLWORM, APPROVED AUGUST 9, 1921, PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 12. (42 Stat 158)

That when any State shall have enacted legislation and taken measures, including the establishment and enforcement of noncotton zones, adequate, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, to eradicate the pink bollworm in any area thereof actually infested, or threatened, by such pest, the said Secretary, under regulations to be prescribed by him, is authorized, out of the appropriation of \$554,840 for "Eradication of pink bollworm" made by the Agricultural Appropriation Act of March 3, 1921, to utilize not to exceed \$200,000 in reimbursing such States for expenses incurred by them in compensating any farmer for his loss due to the enforced nonproduction of cotton within said zones: Provided, That such reimbursement of any State shall be based upon the actual and necessary loss suffered by the owner of said land; that such reimbursement shall not exceed one-third the amount actually paid by the State to any farmer, and, in no event, shall exceed \$5 per acre; and that no reimbursement shall be made in respect of any farmer who has not complied in good faith with all quarantine and control regulations prescribed by said Secretary of Agriculture and such State relative to the pink bollworm.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO CONFER WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT OR THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS THEREOF AS TO CERTAIN RESTRICTIVE ORDERS IN COUNCIL OF THE SAID PROVINCES RELATIVE TO THE EXPORTATION OF PULP WOOD AND PAPER THEREFROM TO THE UNITED STATES, APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1921, PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 14. (42 Stat 169)

That the president of the United States, be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a commission of five persons and, by appropriate authority, to confer on this commission the power, on behalf of the ad-

ACT TAXING CONTRACTS FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN FOR FUTURE DELIVERY, AND
OPTIONS FOR SUCH CONTRACTS, AND PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION OF
BOARDS OF TRADE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED AUGUST 24,
1921, PUBLIC No. 66. (42 Stat 187)

This Act provides for the supervision of future markets and is designed to correct some of the evil practices of professional speculators on grain exchanges. It does not, however, interfere in any way with legitimate transactions, nor curb the free and unlimited hedging by elevator companies, exporters, and manufacturers of grain products. Briefly, the practices which the Act undertakes to correct are:

- (a) Market manipulation by large operators
- (b) Promiscuous and unrestricted speculation in grain
- (c) Dissemination of false crop information
- (d) Gambling in indemnities of "puts and calls", and
- (e) Arbitrary interference with law of supply and demand.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN SENATE
JANUARY 10, 1907.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
LAND OFFICE
ON THE
LANDS BELONGING TO THE
UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1907.

ministration and the Congress, to negotiate with said Dominion Government, also with the provincial governments thereof, in respect to the cancellation of said restrictive orders in council, and as well any other restrictions on the exportation of pulp wood and newsprint and other printing paper composed of mechanical and chemical products of pulp and pulp wood, from the Dominion of Canada to the United States.

SEC. 2. That in the event the cancellation of said restrictive orders in council can not be agreed to by mutual arrangement of the Governments of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, that the commission shall investigate, consider, and report to the President, on or before December 1, 1921, what action in its opinion should be taken by the Congress that will aid in securing the cancellation of the restrictive orders in council, so that they may not continue to militate against the interests of the people of the United States.

SEC. 3. That for the necessary expenses of said commission the sum of \$10,000 be, and it is hereby, appropriated from the moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That the members of the commission shall serve without compensation.

JOINT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ERECTION ON PUBLIC GROUNDS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, OF A MEMORIAL TO EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WHO DIED IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY, APPROVED AUGUST 15, 1921, PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 15.-(42 Stat 170)

That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to grant permission to the Department of Agriculture war memorial committee for the erection in the Department of Agriculture grounds, Washington, District of Columbia, of a memorial to the former employees of the said United States Department of Agriculture who lost their lives while in the military or naval service in the war with Germany: Provided, That the site chosen and the design of the memorial shall be approved by the Joint Committee on the Library with the advice and recommendations of the Commission of Fine Arts, and the United States shall be put to no expense in or by the erection of this memorial.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE THAT DEFERRED GRAZING FEES RECEIVED PRIOR TO DECEMBER 31, 1921, SHALL BE CONSIDERED AS RECEIPTS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1921, APPROVED NOVEMBER 17, 1921, PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 27.

That for the purpose of apportioning the 25 per centum of the accrued receipts from national forests during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, which are due and payable to the States under the Act of May 23, 1908, and the 10 per centum of said receipts which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of March 4, 1913 (Thirty-seventh Statutes, page 828), for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests, all moneys which are received by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to December 31, 1921, as deferred grazing fees authorized to be so paid under the Act of March 3, 1921 (Public, Numbered 367, page 18), shall be considered as receipts of the fiscal year 1921.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1922, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,
APPROVED DECEMBER 15, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 109. (~~42 Stat 192~~)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR ERADICATION OF
TUBERCULOSIS OF ANIMALS.

To enable the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Agricultural Appropriation Act approved March 3, 1921, for the payment of indemnities on account of cattle slaughtered in connection with the eradication of tuberculosis from animals, \$600,000: Provided, That this sum shall be expended only in payment to owners whose cattle have been in their possession for a period of at least six months prior to slaughter: Provided further, That no part of said sum shall be expended for the payment of indemnities to owners of herds hereafter placed under Federal and State supervision, unless such herds are located in circumscribed areas designated and agreed upon by the States and the Federal Government in which to conduct cooperative tuberculosis eradication work. (page 4)

FIGHTING AND PREVENTING FOREST FIRES.

For fighting and preventing forest fires endangering the national forests, \$341,000. (page 5)

PREVENTION OF LOSS OF TIMBER FROM INSECT INFESTATIONS ON PUBLIC
LAND^S IN OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent further loss of timber from insect infestations within the national forests and on other lands owned or administered by the United States in Oregon and California, \$150,000, to remain available until December 31, 1922, of which sum not exceeding \$90,000 shall be expended in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior to prevent further loss of timber from insect infestations on Indian reservations, on lands title to which was revested in the United States by the Act of June 9, 1916, and on unreserved public lands in Oregon and California: Provided, That no part of this appropriation, except necessary expenditures for preliminary investigations, shall be expended unless the States of Oregon and California, or the owners of pine timberland adjacent to or intermingled with lands owned or administered by the United States shall have satisfied the Secretary of Agriculture that the insect infestations on said adjacent and intermingled lands will be abated, in accordance with State law or voluntarily by the owners of such lands, to the extent necessary in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture to protect the timber on lands owned or administered by the United States from reinfestation. (page 5)

APPROPRIATION FOR OPERATION OF CENTER MARKET.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to defray all necessary expenses in carrying out the Act approved March 4, 1921, entitled "An Act to repeal and annul certain parts of the charter and lease granted and made to the Washington Market Company by Act of Congress entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Washington Market Company,'" approved May 20, 1870; to pay for ice, electricity, gas, water, fuel, travel, stationery, printing, telegrams, telephones, labor, supplies, materials, equipment, miscellaneous expenses, necessary repairs and minor alterations to be reimbursed by any person for whose account any such expenditure may be made; to employ necessary persons, including, for a period of six months after the property of the Washington Market Company is taken over by the Secretary of Agriculture and without reference to civil-service requirements, such employees of said company as the said Secretary may deem necessary; to provide a fund for the payment of freight, express, drayage, and other charges and claims against commodities accepted for storage, and to require reimbursement thereof with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum; and to remove, sell, or otherwise dispose of such commodities held as security for such payments when such reimbursement is not made when due, all reimbursement of such payments and all receipts from such disposition of commodities to be credited to such fund and to be reexpendable therefrom for the same purposes during the fiscal year 1922, \$75,000. (page 5)

APPROPRIATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FUTURE TRADING ACT.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Future Trading Act, approved August 24, 1921, \$47,500: Provided, That no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$5,000 per annum and only one person may be employed at the rate of \$5,000 per annum. (pages 5, 6)

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

For the payment of the additional quota of the United States for the support of the International Institute of Agriculture in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of the institute held at Rome, November, 1920, said amount to be paid in United States currency on the basis of the fixed rate of exchange at par, for the fiscal years that follow:

For 1921, \$11,577;

For 1922, \$11,577. (pages 10, 11)

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL.

For the expenses of taking part in an international exposition to be held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as authorized by the joint resolution approved November 2, 1921, including the payment of salaries of commissioners and employees, personal services in the District of Columbia, and travel and subsistence (notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act), the cost of preparing various Government exhibits, transportation, installation, display, care and return of exhibits, acquisition, preparation, maintenance, and dis-

position of sites and grounds, construction, equipment, furnishing, and disposition of building or buildings, and such other expenses as the President shall deem necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes expressed in the aforesaid resolution, to be disbursed under the direction and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, \$1,000,000, to remain available during the fiscal year 1923. (pages 11, 12)

ACT TO ADD CERTAIN LANDS ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE SHOSHONE RIVER TO THE SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED, DECEMBER 20, 1921, PUBLIC No. 113.

That the following-described lands are hereby added to the Shoshone National Forest, Wyoming, and made subject to all laws applicable to national forests: West half of section seventeen, all of sections eighteen and nineteen, west half of section twenty, west half of section twenty-nine, all of section thirty, township fifty-two north, range one hundred and five west, all of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming.

ACT AUTHORIZING EXCHANGES OF LANDS WITHIN THE RAINIER NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, APPROVED, DECEMBER 20, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 114.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States title to any lands not in Government ownership within the Rainier National Forest if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, such lands are chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes, and in exchange therefor may issue patent for not to exceed an equal value of Government land within any national forest within the State of Washington, or the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of national-forest timber in any national forest in the State of Washington, the values in each instance to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and to be acceptable to the owner as fair compensation. Timber given in such exchanges shall be cut and removed under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the Rainier National Forest.

ACT TO ADD CERTAIN LANDS TO MINIDOKA NATIONAL FOREST, APPROVED, JANUARY 11, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 123.

That any lands within the following-described areas, found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for the production of timber or the protection of stream flow, may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, be included within and made a part of the Minidoka National Forest by proclamation of the President, said lands to be thereafter subject to all laws affecting national forests: East half of section one, east half of section twelve, northeast quarter and south half of section thirteen, sections twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, township thirteen south, range twenty-three east; section seventeen, east half of section eighteen, northeast quarter and south half of section nineteen, sections twenty, twenty-one, south half of section twenty-four, northeast quarter and south half of section twenty-six, south half of section twenty-seven, sections twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, and thirty-one, township twelve south, range twenty-four east, sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty-one, township thirteen south, range twenty-four

east, south half of section nineteen, township twelve south, range twenty-five east, and west half of section twenty, township thirteen south, range twenty-five east, Boise meridian, Idaho: Provided, That the inclusion of any of the aforesaid lands in the Minidoka Forest shall not affect adversely any valid application or entry pending at the date of the approval of this Act.

ACT AUTHORIZING THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE DESCHUTES NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, FEBRUARY 2, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 138.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States title to any lands in private ownership within or within six miles of the exterior boundaries of the Deschutes National Forest which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, are chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, and, in exchange therefor, may issue patent for an equal value of national forest land, in the State of Oregon, or the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber from any national forest, in the State of Oregon, the values in each instance to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and be acceptable to the owner as fair compensation. Timber given in such exchanges shall be cut and removed under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the Deschutes National Forest.

ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED MAY 22, 1920,* APPROVED FEBRUARY 14, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 142.

This Act provides for the establishment and maintenance in each executive department and independent establishment of a record of amounts deducted from the salary of employees under the jurisdiction of the executive department or independent establishment who come within the provisions of the Retirement Act of May 22, 1920. It also provides that when an employee is transferred from one Department to another a certified abstract of his official record shall be transmitted to the Department to which his transfer is made, and that the proper officer of each department shall certify on applications for refunds of deductions the complete record of deductions by fiscal years and other data necessary to the proper adjustment of the claim.

Note.- A consolidated record of amounts withheld from the salary, pay, or compensation of employees within the Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, was established in the Division of Accounts and Disbursements by Memorandum No. 332, of November 19, 1920.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, FEBRUARY 17, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 145.

TRANSFER OF OFFICE MATERIAL, SUPPLIES, AND EQUIPMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

For ***** carrying into effect the Executive order of December 3, 1918, regulating the transfer of office material, supplies, and equipment in the Dis-

trict of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities, \$120,000: ***** Provided further, That the said Executive order shall continue in effect until June 30, 1923, without modification, except that the price charged shall be the current market value at time of issue, less a discount for usage, but in no instance shall the discount be more than 25 per centum, and that the proceeds from the transfer of appropriations thereunder shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the heads of the executive departments and independent establishments and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the storage and delivery of material, supplies, and equipment transferred under the foregoing order: Provided further, That typewriters and computing machines transferred to the General Supply Committee as surplus, where such machines have become unfit for further use, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, be issued to other Government departments and establishments at exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies or sold commercially. (page 4)

RESTRICTIONS ON THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF TYPE- WRITING MACHINES.

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used during the fiscal year 1923 for the purchase of any standard typewriting machine, except bookkeeping and billing machines, at a price in excess of the following, to wit: For correspondence models with carriages which will accommodate paper ten inches in width, \$70; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twelve inches in width, \$75; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper fourteen inches in width, \$77.50; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper sixteen inches in width, \$82.50; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper eighteen inches in width, \$87.50; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twenty inches in width, \$94; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twenty-two inches in width, \$95; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twenty-four inches in width, \$97.50; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twenty-six inches in width, \$103.50; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper twenty-eight inches in width, \$104; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper thirty inches in width, \$105; for models with carriages which will accommodate paper thirty-two inches in width, \$107.50.

All purchases of typewriting machines during the fiscal year 1923 by executive departments and independent establishments for use in the District of Columbia or in the field, except as hereinafter provided, shall be made from the surplus machines in the stock of the General Supply Committee. The War Department shall furnish the General Supply Committee, immediately upon the approval of this Act, a complete inventory of the various makes, models, and classes of typewriters in its possession, the condition of such machines, and the point of storage, and shall turn over to the General Supply Committee such typewriting machines in such quantities as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time may call for by specific requisition for sale to the various services of the Government. If the General Supply Committee is unable to furnish serviceable machines to any such service of the Government, it shall furnish unserviceable machines at current exchange prices and such machines shall then be applied by the service of the Government receiving them as part

payment for new machines from commercial sources in accordance with the prices fixed in the preceding paragraph. And in selling typewriting machines to the various services the General Supply Committee may accept an equal number of unserviceable machines as part payment thereon at the exchange prices quoted in the current general schedule of supplies. (pages 4, 5)

USE OF FURNITURE IN PUBLIC AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

That all furniture now owned by the United States in other public buildings or in buildings rented by the United States shall be used, so far as practicable, whether it corresponds with the present regulation plan for furniture or not. (page 24)

ACT TO AUTHORIZE ASSOCIATION OF PRODUCERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, APPROVED FEBRUARY 18, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 146.

This Act authorizes persons engaged in the production of agricultural products as farmers, planters, ranchmen, dairymen, nut or fruit growers to act together in associations, corporate or otherwise, with or without capital stock, in collectively processing, preparing for market, handling, and marketing in interstate and foreign commerce provided that such association is operated for the mutual benefit of its members and conforms to one or both of the following requirements:

- (a) That no member is allowed more than one vote because of the amount of stock or membership capital he may own therein, or,
- (b) That the association does not pay dividends on stock or membership capital in excess of 8 per cent per annum.

An association is also prohibited from dealing in products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for its members.

The Act further provides that if the Secretary of Agriculture shall have reason to believe that any such association monopolize or restrain trade in interstate or foreign commerce to such an extent that the price of any agricultural product is unduly enhanced by reason thereof, he shall serve a complaint on the association stating his charge and including therein a notice of hearing, specifying a day and place not less than thirty days after service, requiring the association to show cause why an order should not be made directing it to cease and desist from monopolization or restraint of trade. The Act further prescribes the procedure for the taking of evidence and for instituting legal action against the association for the enforcement of the order of the Secretary of Agriculture.

ACT AUTHORIZING THE EXCHANGE OF LANDS WITHIN THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF THE MALHEUR NATIONAL FOREST, IN THE STATE OF OREGON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, MARCH 8, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 166.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized in his discretion to accept, on behalf of the United States, title to any lands in private ownership within the exterior boundaries of the Malheur National Forest which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, are chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, and, in exchange therefor, may issue patent for an equal value of national forest land in the State of Oregon; or the Secretary of Agriculture may permit the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber from any national forest in the State of Oregon, the values in each instance

to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and be acceptable to the owners as fair compensation. Timber given in such exchanges shall be cut and removed under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the Malheur National Forest.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, MARCH 20, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 171.

PAYMENT FOR PRINTING.

During the fiscal year 1923 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request, either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: Provided, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office, for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer. (Page 16)

ESTIMATES FOR PRINTING AND BINDING.

All amounts in the Budget for the fiscal year 1924 for printing and binding for any department or establishment, so far as the Bureau of the Budget may deem practicable, shall be incorporated in a single item for printing and binding for such department or establishment and be eliminated as a part of any estimate for any other purpose. And if any amounts for printing and binding are included as a part of any estimates for any other purposes, such amounts shall be set forth in detail in a note immediately following the general estimate for printing and binding: Provided, That the foregoing requirement shall not apply to work to be executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (pages 16, 17)

DISCONTINUANCE OF PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1923 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: Provided, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued, the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection. (page 17)

400

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1922, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, MARCH 20, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 172.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST CONTROL.

For meeting the emergency caused by the appearance of the white-pine blister rust in the white and sugar pine regions, threatening the extensive Federal holdings of these essential woods as well as private and State holdings, thus endangering the entire supply thereof, \$150,000, which sum shall be available for investigation and control work on the white-pine blister rust in the white-pine and sugar-pine areas, in such manner as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may best accomplish the suppression of the disease, and shall remain available until March 31, 1923: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed. And the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to incur all necessary expenses, including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere, in cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals, as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purposes. (page 10)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR MAINTENANCE OF GOVERNMENT KELP PLANT.

For the care and maintenance of the Government kelp plant at Summerland, California, \$2,860. (page 10)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the United States Warehouse Act, including the payment of such rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, \$9.015. (pages 10, 11)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR COMPLETION OF WOOL WORK.

To enable the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates to complete the work of the Domestic Wool Section of the War Industries Board and to enforce the Government regulations for handling the wool clip of 1918 as established by the Wool Division of said board, pursuant to the Executive order dated December 31, 1918, transferring such work to the said bureau, \$2,500, and to continue, as far as practicable, the distribution among the growers of the wool clip of 1918 of all sums heretofore or hereafter collected or recovered with or without suit by the Government from all persons, firms, or corporations which handled any part of the wool clip of 1918. (page 11)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR ERADICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to meet the emergency caused by the existence of the pink bollworm of cotton in Mexico; to prevent the movement of cotton and cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, including the regulation of the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles, and freight, express, baggage, or other materials from Mexico, and the inspection, cleaning, and disinfection thereof, \$50,000, including the payment of rent outside of the District of Columbia and the employment of persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere; any moneys received in payment of charges fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture on account of such cleaning and disinfection at plants constructed therefor out of any appropriation made on account of the pink bollworm of cotton to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. (page 11)

ACT TO CONSOLIDATE NATIONAL FOREST LANDS, APPROVED, MARCH 20, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 173.

That, when the public interests will be benefited thereby, the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized in his discretion to accept on behalf of the United States title to any lands within the exterior boundaries of the national forests which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, are chiefly valuable for national forest purposes, and in exchange therefor may patent not to exceed an equal value of such national forest land, in the same State, surveyed and nonmineral in character, or the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber within the national forests of the same State; the values in each case to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture: Provided, That before any such exchange is effected notice of the contemplated exchange reciting the lands involved shall be published once each week for four successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county or counties in which may be situated the lands to be accepted, and in some like newspaper published in any county in which may be situated any lands or timber to be given in such exchange. Timber given in such exchanges shall be cut and removed under the laws and regulations relating to the national forests, and under the direction and supervision and in accordance with the requirements of the Secretary of Agriculture. Lands conveyed to the United States under this Act shall, upon acceptance of title, become parts of the national forest within whose exterior boundaries they are located.

ACT TO APPROPRIATE \$1,500,000 FOR THE PURCHASE OF SEED GRAIN TO BE SUPPLIED TO FARMERS IN THE CROP-FAILURE AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, SAID AMOUNT TO BE EXPENDED UNDER RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE, APPROVED, MARCH 20, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 177.

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, for the crop of 1922, to make advances or loans to farmers, where he shall find that special need for such assistance exists, for the purchase of wheat, oats, barley, and flaxseed for seed purposes, and, when necessary, to procure such seed and sell same to such farmers. Such advances, loans, or sales shall be made upon such terms and conditions and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of Agri-

REGULATION FOR INVESTIGATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary of Agriculture to test the emergency clause of the bill for cotton in 1910; to prevent the cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, in- of the early into the United States of cotton seed from

of cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, in- of the early into the United States of cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, in- of the early into the United States of cotton seed from Mexico into the United States, in-

ACT TO CONSOLIDATE NATIONAL FOREST LANDS, APPROVED, MARCH 3, 1897, PUBLIC NO. 173.

Section 1. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 5. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

Section 6. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the right to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, any land which is situated within the limits of the National Forest System, and to dispose of the same in such manner as he may deem proper.

culture shall prescribe, including an agreement by each farmer to use the seed thus obtained by him for the production of grain or flaxseed. A first lien on the crop to be produced from seed obtained through a loan, advance, or sale made under this section shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be deemed sufficient security therefor. The total amount of such advances, loans, or sales to any one farmer shall not exceed the sum of \$300. All such advances or loans shall be made through such agencies as the Secretary of Agriculture shall designate. For carrying out the purposes of this section there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500,000, to be immediately available, and not more than \$20,000 may be used in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, by the Secretary of Agriculture in the administration of this Act.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly make any false representation for the purpose of obtaining an advance, loan, or sale under this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

ACT CONSTRUING THE EXPRESSION "ALL EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES," AS USED IN SECTION I OF THE ACT OF MAY 22, 1920, ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED, MARCH 27, 1922, PUBLIC NO.182.

That in the administration of the civil service retirement Act approved May 22, 1920, the expression "all employees in the classified civil service of the United States," as used in section 1 thereof shall be construed to include all persons who have been heretofore or who may hereafter be given a competitive status in the classified civil service, with or without competitive examination, by legislative enactment, or under the civil service rules promulgated by the President, or by Executive orders covering groups of employees with their positions into the competitive classified service or authorizing the appointment of individuals to positions within such service.

The expression "classified civil service" as the same occurs in other Acts of Congress shall receive a like construction to that herein given.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED, MARCH 28, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 183.

TESTING SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS FOR GOVERNMENT.

For testing miscellaneous materials, such as varnish materials, soap materials, inks, and chemicals, including supplies for the Government departments and independent establishments, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, as authorized by law, \$30,000. (page 8)

DEVELOPMENT OF COLOR STANDARDS.

To develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurement, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants such as dyestuffs, inks, and pigments,

and other products, paint, paper, and textiles, in which color is a pertinent property, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$10,000. (page 8)

DEVELOPMENT OF STANDARDS OF TEXTILES, PAPER, LEATHER AND RUBBER.

To investigate textiles, paper, leather, and rubber in order to develop standards of quality and methods of measurement, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$25,000. (page 8)

STANDARDIZATION AND DESIGN OF SUGAR-TESTING APPARATUS AND DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR VARIOUS GRADES OF SUGARS.

For the standardization and design of sugar-testing apparatus; the development of technical specifications for the various grades of sugars, with particular reference to urgent problems made pressing by conditions following the war, especially involving the standardization and manufacture of sugars; for the study of the technical problems incidental to the collection of the revenue on sugar and to determine the fundamental scientific constants of sugars and other substances; for the standardization and production of rare and unusual types of sugars required for the medical service of the Government departments; and for other technical and scientific purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$40,000. (page 8 and 9)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

During the fiscal year 1923 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau, and which the Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Standards for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made.

Total, Bureau of Standards, \$1,547,360. (page 10)

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

For inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the waters of the United States, and for investigation and experiments in respect to the aquatic animals, plants and waters, in the interests of fish culture and the fishery industries, including expenses of travel and preparation of reports, \$40,000. (page 16)

GENERAL, 25 JAN. 1941

ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN
THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, FOR LANDS OWNED BY WILLIAM
KENT, APPROVED, APRIL 11, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 191.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to certain lands owned by William Kent and situate in the county of Placer, State of California, in section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and within the Tahoe National Forest, free and clear of all incumbrances, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Tahoe, said point being the northeast corner of that part or parcel of lot fifty-five as delineated and designated upon that certain amended map of Sunnyside tract entitled "Sunnyside tract, property of N. D. Rideout, part of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and part of section nineteen, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, Placer County, California," filed in the office of the county recorder of the county of Placer, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907, conveyed by Hulda S. and Chris Nielsen to M. L. Effinger by deed dated September 24, 1906, and recorded in the county recorder's office in said Placer County in deed book numbered one hundred and five, page 221; thence west from said point along a line parallel to the south line of said lot fifty-five, two hundred and twenty feet more or less to a point on the east line of Sunnyside Avenue where said line intersects said east line of Sunnyside Avenue; thence north on said east line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet more or less to a point on the north line of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo meridian, where said east line of Sunnyside Avenue intersects said section line; thence east along said section line two hundred and twenty feet more or less to the shore of Lake Tahoe; thence in a southerly direction along the shore of Lake Tahoe one hundred and forty-five feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Beginning at a point on the west line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred feet north of the point of intersection of the extended south line of lot fifty-five as delineated and designated upon that certain amended map of Sunnyside tract entitled "Sunnyside tract, property of N. D. Rideout, part of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and part of section nineteen, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, Placer County, California," filed in the office of the county recorder of the county of Placer, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907; filed in the county records of the city of Placerville, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907; thence west on a line parallel to said extended south line of said lot fifty-five, three hundred feet more or less to the east line of a tract of land deeded by William Kent to the United States of America on February 28, 1920, said deed being recorded in the records of said county of Placer in book one hundred and seventy-five of deeds at page 381; thence north on said east line of said tract deeded by William Kent to the United States of America to the north line of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence east along said section line to the point of intersection of the west line of Sunnyside Avenue with said section line; thence south along said west line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES IN
THE TAHOE NATIONAL FOREST, CALIFORNIA, FOR LANDS OWNED BY WILLIAM
KENT, APPROVED, APRIL 11, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 191.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to accept on behalf of the United States title to certain lands owned by William Kent and situate in the county of Placer, State of California, in section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and within the Tahoe National Forest, free and clear of all incumbrances, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Tahoe, said point being the northeast corner of that part or parcel of lot fifty-five as delineated and designated upon that certain amended map of Sunnyside tract entitled "Sunnyside tract, property of N. D. Rideout, part of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and part of section nineteen, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, Placer County, California," filed in the office of the county recorder of the county of Placer, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907, conveyed by Hulda S. and Chris Nielsen to M. L. Effinger by deed dated September 24, 1906, and recorded in the county recorder's office in said Placer County in deed book numbered one hundred and five, page 221; thence west from said point along a line parallel to the south line of said lot fifty-five, two hundred and twenty feet more or less to a point on the east line of Sunnyside Avenue where said line intersects said east line of Sunnyside Avenue; thence north on said east line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet more or less to a point on the north line of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo meridian, where said east line of Sunnyside Avenue intersects said section line; thence east along said section line two hundred and twenty feet more or less to the shore of Lake Tahoe; thence in a southerly direction along the shore of Lake Tahoe one hundred and forty-five feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Beginning at a point on the west line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred feet north of the point of intersection of the extended south line of lot fifty-five as delineated and designated upon that certain amended map of Sunnyside tract entitled "Sunnyside tract, property of N. D. Rideout, part of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and part of section nineteen, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, Placer County, California," filed in the office of the county recorder of the county of Placer, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907; filed in the county records of the city of Placerville, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907; thence west on a line parallel to said extended south line of said lot fifty-five, three hundred feet more or less to the east line of a tract of land deeded by William Kent to the United States of America on February 28, 1920, said deed being recorded in the records of said county of Placer in book one hundred and seventy-five of deeds at page 381; thence north on said east line of said tract deeded by William Kent to the United States of America to the north line of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence east along said section line to the point of intersection of the west line of Sunnyside Avenue with said section line; thence south along said west line of Sunnyside Avenue one hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to the point of beginning.

ACT TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN
THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE
REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized to
accept on behalf of the United States title to certain lands owned by

section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and within the Three National Forests, from and
title to the same.

Public lands and interests, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the shore of Lake Tahoe, said point being

the northeast corner of that part or parcel of lot fifty-five as shown

on the map annexed upon that certain amended map of County of Nevada

and State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

office of the county recorder of the county of Placer,

State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

office of the county recorder of the county of Placer,

State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

office of the county recorder of the county of Placer,

State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

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State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

office of the county recorder of the county of Placer,

State of California, on the 15th day of November, 1907, recorded in the

office of the county recorder of the county of Placer,

And in exchange therefor may issue patent for certain lands owned by the United States within the Tahoe National Forest and situate in the county of Placer, State of California, in section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, more particularly described as follows:

Lot fifty-one and the south half of lot fifty-two, as delineated and designated upon that certain amended map of Sunnyside tract entitled "Sunnyside tract, property of N. D. Rideout, part of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, and part of section nineteen, township fifteen north, range seventeen east, Placer County, California," filed in the office of the county recorder of the county of Placer, State of California, on the 18th day of November, 1907; also all that tract of land in the northeast quarter of section twenty-four, township fifteen north, range sixteen east, Mount Diablo base and meridian, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Sunnyside Avenue as laid down and delineated on that certain above-mentioned amended map as Sunnyside tract, which point is sixty-five feet west of the southwest corner of lot fifty-one of said Sunnyside tract, and from said point of beginning running parallel to the north boundary of the tract of land conveyed to Alice M. Schmiedell by deed dated the 23d day of March, 1908, and recorded in the office of the county recorder of Placer County, in book one hundred and ten of deeds, at page 261, said boundary being parallel to the south line extended of lot fifty-two of said sunnyside tract; running thence westerly three hundred feet; thence north one degree thirty-seven seconds east one hundred and fifty feet to a point on the southerly line of a parcel of land conveyed by William Kent to William McFadden by deed dated the 12th day of September, 1912, and recorded in the office of the county recorder of said county in book one hundred and thirty-seven of deeds at page 201, said point being three hundred feet west of the west line of Sunnyside Avenue; thence south eighty-eight degrees twenty-eight seconds east three hundred feet more or less along said southerly boundary of the lands so conveyed to William McFadden to the west boundary of said Sunnyside Avenue; thence south one degree thirty-seven seconds west one hundred and fifty feet more or less along said west boundary of Sunnyside Avenue to the point of beginning.

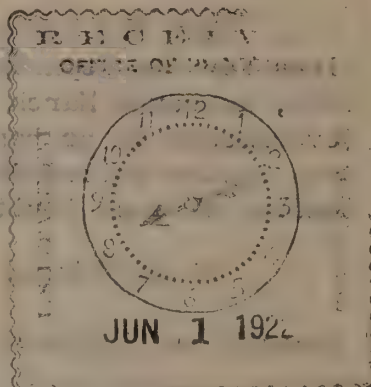
Resolution

JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE WORLD'S DAIRY CONGRESS,
APPROVED, DECEMBER 22, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 34.

That the authority granted by the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, approved March 3, 1921, to the President to extend invitations to foreign Governments to be represented by delegates in a World's Dairy Congress to be held in the United States in 1922 is hereby modified so as to authorize the extending of such invitations for such congress to be held in 1923.

If additional legislation is enacted by the present Congress pertaining directly or indirectly to the work of the Department of Agriculture a supplemental memorandum will be issued at the close of the session.

1961 JUL 13 PM 4:40



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 386 (Supplemental).

FILED
★ OCT 12 1922

Extracts from appropriation and other acts for 1923 (other than the Agricultural Appropriation Act) passed by the 67th Congress (second session), which relate directly or indirectly to the Department of Agriculture, or which may be of general interest to employees.

The attention of officials and employees of the Department of Agriculture is invited to the following provisions of a general nature which are included in the several acts indicated.

Henry Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED MAY 24, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 224. (~~Stat.~~).

PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

For carrying out the Act entitled "An Act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved May 11, 1908, including salaries, traveling expenses of game wardens, and all other necessary expenses, \$25,000, to be expended under the direction of the governor of Alaska. (page 4)

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to advertise the restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves or of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest reserve purposes, \$4,000. (page 7)

SUPPRESSING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG LIVE STOCK OF INDIANS.

For reimbursing Indians for live stock which may be hereafter destroyed on account of being infected with dourine or other contagious diseases, and for expenses in connection with the work of eradicating and preventing such diseases, to be expended under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, \$15,000. (page 15)

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

For support of reindeer stations in Alaska and instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of reindeer, \$10,000, to be available immediately: Provided, That the Commissioner of Education is authorized to sell such of the male reindeer belonging to the Government as he may deem advisable and to use the proceeds in the purchase of female reindeer belonging to missions and in the distribution of reindeer to natives in those portions of Alaska in which reindeer have not yet been placed and which are adapted to the reindeer industry. (page 36)

RESEARCHES TO DETERMINE GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO PRESENCE OF DEPOSITS OF POTASH SALTS.

For chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, including researches with a view of determining geological conditions favorable to the presence of deposits of potash salts, \$40,000. (pages 39, 40)

GOVERNMENT FUEL YARDS.

For the purchase and transportation of fuel; storing and handling of fuel in yards; maintenance and operation of yards and equipment, including motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for inspectors, purchase of equipment, rentals, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including personal services in the District of Columbia, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for these purposes for the fiscal year 1922 is reappropriated and made available for such purposes for the fiscal year 1923, and of such sum not exceeding \$500 shall be available to settle claims for damages caused to private property by motor vehicles used in delivering fuel: Provided, That all moneys received from the sales of fuel during the fiscal year 1923 shall be credited to this appropriation and be available for the purposes of this paragraph. (page 42)

TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO BUREAU OF MINES.

During the fiscal year 1923 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the Bureau of Mines on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that bureau and which it is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, transfer to the Bureau of Mines such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the Bureau of Mines for the performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made. (page 42)

That the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, be amended as follows:

"SEC. 20. That all original claims for compensation for disability shall be made within sixty days after the injury. All original claims for compensation for death shall be made within one year after the death. For any reasonable cause shown the commission may allow original claims for compensation for disability to be made at any time within one year. If the disability or death was the result of an injury sustained during the period of the Great War, and arising out of conditions due to the war, the commission may for any reasonable cause shown allow original claims of civilian employees of the Expeditionary Forces of the United States serving outside of the territory of the United States to be made at any time within one year after the passage of this Act."

ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED MAY 22, 1920, APPROVED JUNE 17, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 243, (~~Stat.~~).

That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, is hereby amended by inserting after the seventh paragraph the following:

"Class G shall include charwomen, laborers, and other employees whether classified or unclassified, who are employed on a regular annual basis and whose basic salary, pay, or compensation is at a rate less than \$600 per annum. The annuity to any retired employee shall be determined according to the method prescribed in the foregoing schedules, except that no annuity shall hereafter be granted to exceed the per centum nor the maximum provided for the respective periods of service. It is provided that this class of employees shall otherwise be subject to the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1920."

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 19, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 244, (~~Stat.~~).

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1916, and all Acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, all such sums to be expended in accordance with the provisions of such Act:

The sum of \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923.

The sum of \$65,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

The sum of \$75,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, immediately upon the passage of this Act, to apportion the \$50,000,000 herein authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, among the several States as provided in section 21 of the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall act upon projects submitted to him under his apportionment of this authorization and his approval of any such project shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of its proportional contribution thereto.

PAR. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 23 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for forest roads and trails, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following additional sums, to be available until expended, in accordance with the provisions of said section 23:

The sum of \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

The sum of \$6,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925.

PAR. 3. For the purposes of this section and of the Acts heretofore making appropriations to aid the States in the construction of rural post roads the term "bridges" includes railroad grade separations, whether by means of overhead or underpass crossings.

PAR. 4. The provision of section 5 of the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1919, fixing the limitation of \$40,000 per mile which the Secretary of Agriculture may make, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the payments which the Secretary of Agriculture may make from sums appropriated under this Act or any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, shall not exceed \$16,250 per mile exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than twenty feet of clear span; and that the payments which the Secretary of Agriculture may make from any sums appropriated under the provisions of this Act or any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, after the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, shall not exceed \$15,000 per mile exclusive of the cost of bridges of more than twenty feet of clear span: Provided, That the limitation of payments herein provided shall apply to the public-land States, except that the same is hereby increased in proportion to the increased percentage of Federal aid authorized by section 11 of the Act entitled 'An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved November 9, 1921.'

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PAR. 5. Section 24 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes,'" approved November 9, 1921, is amended to read as follows:

"That in any State where the existing constitution or laws will not permit the State to provide revenues for the construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of highways, the Secretary of Agriculture shall continue to approve projects for said State until five years after November 9, 1921, if he shall find that said State has complied with the provisions of this Act in so far as its existing constitution and laws will permit."

PAR. 6. If any officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or any officer, agent, or employee of any State or Territory, or any person, association, firm, or corporation or any officer or agent of any person, association, firm, or corporation shall knowingly make any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the costs thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction of any project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, or shall knowingly make any false statement, false representation, or false report or claim for work or materials for the construction of any project approved by the Secretary of Agriculture under said Federal Highway Act and all amendments thereto, or shall knowingly make any false statement or false representation in any report required to be made under said Federal Highway Act or Acts supplementary thereto with the intent to defraud the United States shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment not to exceed five years or by a fine not to exceed \$10,000, or by both fine and imprisonment within said limits.

PAR. 7. If any provision of this section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the section and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

PAR. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts in any way inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed. (pages 9-11)

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND OTHER ACTIVITIES CHARGEABLE IN WHOLE OR IN PART AGAINST THE REVENUES OF SUCH DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1921, PUBLIC NO. 256 (~~Stat.~~).

SEC. 6. That the commissioners and other responsible officials, in expending appropriations contained in this Act, so far as possible, shall purchase material, supplies, including food supplies and equipment, when needed and funds are available, from the various services of the Government of the United States possessing material, supplies,

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FROM

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1902

passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, and equipment no longer required because of the cessation of war activities. It shall be the duty of the commissioners and other officials, before purchasing any of the articles described herein, to ascertain from the Government of the United States whether it has articles of the character described that are serviceable. And articles purchased from the Government, if the same have not been used, shall be paid for at a reasonable price, not to exceed actual cost, and if the same have been used, at a reasonable price based upon length of usage. The various services of the Government of the United States are authorized to sell such articles to the municipal government under the conditions specified and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to amend, alter, or repeal the Executive order of December 3, 1918, concerning the transfer of office materials, supplies, and equipment in the District of Columbia falling into disuse because of the cessation of war activities. (page 50)

ACT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, APPROVED JUNE 29, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 257 (~~Stat.~~).

This act provides increased compensation for certain employees of the executive departments and other Government establishments during the fiscal year 1923 at the rate of \$240 per annum if the salary is not less than \$400 per annum nor more than \$2,500 per annum, and at the rate of 60 per cent per annum if the rate of salary is less than \$400. Certain classes of employees are not entitled to the increase of compensation while others may receive it only upon the certification of the heads of their respective departments. The sum of \$3,232,863 is appropriated for the payment of increase of compensation to employees of the Department of Agriculture.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1923, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED JULY 1, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 263. (~~Stat.~~).

COLLECTION OF SEED GRAIN LOANS.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to collect moneys due the United States on account of loans made to farmers under the seed grain loan provisions of the Act of March 3, 1921, and the Seed Grain Loan Act of March 20, 1922, including the employment of such persons and means in the city of Washington and elsewhere as may be necessary, fiscal year 1923, \$50,000. (page 5)

1. The first part of the report is a general
introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed
description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a detailed
description of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a detailed
description of the conclusions of the study.

5. The fifth part of the report is a detailed
description of the limitations of the study.
6. The sixth part of the report is a detailed
description of the future research.

7. The seventh part of the report is a detailed
description of the acknowledgments.

8. The eighth part of the report is a detailed
description of the references.
9. The ninth part of the report is a detailed
description of the appendices.

10. The tenth part of the report is a detailed
description of the index.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR NUT CULTURE INVESTIGATIONS.

For the investigation, improvement, encouragement, and determination of the adaptability to different soils and climatic conditions of pecans, almonds, Persian walnuts, black walnuts, hickory nuts, butternuts, chestnuts, filberts, and other nuts, and for methods of growing, harvesting, packing, shipping, storing, and utilizing the same, fiscal year 1923, \$5,000. (page 6)

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR CITRUS CANCER.

For conducting such investigations of the nature and means of communication of the disease of citrus canker, and for applying such methods of eradication or control of the disease as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be necessary, and cooperation with such authorities of the States concerned, organizations of growers, or individuals as he may deem necessary to accomplish such purpose, fiscal year 1923, \$100,000; and, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditures shall be made for these purposes until a sum or sums at least equal to such expenditures shall have been appropriated, subscribed, or contributed by State, county or local authorities or by individuals or organizations for the accomplishment of such purposes: Provided, That no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of trees or other property injured or destroyed. (page 6)

ACT TO EXTEND THE TIME FOR CUTTING TIMBER IN THE COCONINO AND TUSAYAN NATIONAL FORESTS, ARIZONA, APPROVED AUGUST 24, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 284, (Stat.).

That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to extend the rights of the Arizona Lumber and Timber Company and its successors in interest to cut and remove the timber from such of the following-described lands: Sections three and nine, township nineteen north, range five east; section thirty-three, township twenty north, range five east; section thirty-one, township twenty-one north, range five east; section thirty-five, township twenty north, range six east; section thirty-one, township twenty north, range seven east; all of the Gila and Salt River principal base and meridian within the Coconino and Tusayan National Forests, Arizona, as have been reconveyed, or are under contract to be reconveyed, to the United States, subject to outstanding timber-right contracts held by said company under the rules, regulations, and conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Interior at the time of said reconveyance or contract to reconvey until such time as he may determine to be in the public interest but not later than December 31, 1950: Provided, That said company executes and enters into an agreement with the Secretary of Agriculture to comply with such additional requirements upon the above-described lands and any other lands for which timber

rights are claimed by said company within the Coconino and Tusayan National Forests, as may be mutually agreed upon to promote forest-fire protection, reforestation, and forestry administration: Provided further, That all its present rights to cut and remove timber from any lands within said national forests are to terminate on the date fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture and agreed to by the company, but this Act shall not be construed to confer upon said company any rights in addition to those held by the company at the time of said reconveyance, and in the absence of the execution of such an agreement this Act shall neither extend nor restrict the present rights of said company.

ACT TO REGULATE FOREIGN COMMERCE IN THE IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF THE ADULT HONEYBEE (*APIS MELLIFICA*), APPROVED AUGUST 31, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 293 (~~Stat.~~).

That, in order to prevent the introduction and spread of diseases dangerous to the adult honeybee, the importation into the United States of the honeybee (*Apis mellifica*) in its adult stage is hereby prohibited, and all adult honeybees offered for import into the United States shall be destroyed if not immediately exported: Provided, That such adult honeybees may be imported into the United States for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture: And provided further, That such adult honeybees may be imported into the United States from countries in which the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that no diseases dangerous to adult honeybees exist, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

ACT PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF SNOW AND ICE FROM THE PAVED SIDEWALKS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 16, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 304 (~~Stat.~~).

This act provides that it shall be the duty of every person, partnership, corporation, joint-stock company, or syndicate in charge or control of any building or lot of land within the fire limits of the District of Columbia, fronting or abutting on a paved sidewalk, whether as owner, tenant, occupant, lessee, or otherwise, within the first eight hours of daylight after the ceasing to fall of any snow or sleet, to remove and clear away, or cause to be removed and cleared away, such snow or sleet from so much of said sidewalk as is on front of or abuts on said building or lot of land.

It requires the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to cause the removal of snow, ice, or sleet from paved sidewalks within the fire limits of the District of Columbia in front of or adjacent to all public buildings, public squares, reservations, and open spaces owned or held by lease by the District, and also to cause the removal of snow, ice, or sleet from all crosswalks of improved streets and places of intersection of alleys with paved sidewalks, as well as paved sidewalks or crosswalks used as public thoroughfares through all public squares, reservations, or open spaces within the fire limits of the District of Columbia owned or leased by the District. In the event of failure of any person, partnership, etc., to remove snow or sleet as provided in paragraph 1 the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall cause the same to be removed and certify the expense to the Corporation Counsel. The Corporation Counsel is directed and authorized to sue for and recover the amount of such expense in the name of the District of Columbia together with a penalty of not exceeding \$25 for each offense, with costs.

The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is charged with the removal of snow, ice, or sleet from paved sidewalks in front of or adjacent to all buildings, owned or leased by the United States, except the Capitol building and grounds and the Congressional Library Building.

ACT FOR THE PROTECTION OF TIMBER OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES FROM FIRE, DISEASE, OR THE RAVAGES OF BEETLES OR OTHER INSECTS, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 20, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 315 (~~Stat.~~).

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to protect and preserve, from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles, or other insects, timber owned by the United States upon the public lands, national parks, national monuments, Indian reservations, or other lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior owned by the United States, either directly or in cooperation with other departments of the Federal Government, with States, or with owners of timber; and appropriations are hereby authorized to be made for such purposes.

ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PURCHASE BY THE CITY OF MEDFORD, OREGON, OF CERTAIN LANDS FORMERLY EMBRACED IN THE GRANT TO THE OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY AND REVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE ACT APPROVED JUNE 9, 1916, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 21, 1923, PUBLIC NO. 322 (~~Stat.~~).

That the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to issue a patent to the city of Medford, Oregon, for the following described lands, being a part of the lands revested in the United States by the Act of Congress enacted June 9, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 218), to wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five in township thirty-six south, range two east, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

6. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the case of a system of particles.

thirteen, in township thirty-six south, range one east, of the Willamette meridian, in the State of Oregon; on condition that the said city first shall pay to the United States the sum of \$2.30 per acre for all of said lands and in addition thereto the appraised price of the timber on all such lands as may be classified as timberlands: Provided, That there shall be reserved to the United States all oil, coal, and other mineral deposits that may be found in the lands so granted and all necessary use of the lands for extracting the same, and that there shall be reserved to the United States, as to the said southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five in township thirty-six south, range two east, or to its permittees or licensees, the right to enter thereon and take and use the same for power purposes, in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 24 of the Federal Water Power Act of June 10, 1920.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe all necessary regulations to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this Act.

ACT FOR THE PREVENTION AND REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS AND BURDENS UPON INTERSTATE COMMERCE IN GRAIN, BY REGULATING TRANSACTIONS ON GRAIN FUTURE EXCHANGES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 21, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 331 (~~Stat.~~).

This Act is in effect a substitute for the Future Trading Act of August 24, 1921, except as to section 3 thereof which imposes a tax of 20 cents a bushel on "puts and calls" and other similar transactions. The sections of the Act of August 24, 1921, providing for regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture of trading on grain future exchanges, were held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in May, 1922, on the ground that the taxing power of Congress could not be utilized for this purpose. The new Act is substantially the same as the former one except that it is based upon the interstate commerce power of Congress. It provides for the designation of grain future exchanges as "contract markets" and for their supervision by the Secretary of Agriculture in order to prevent attempted manipulations or corners of the market, the dissemination of false or misleading or knowingly inaccurate information regarding crop or market conditions, and discrimination against cooperative associations of producers in respect to membership, it being expressly provided that no rule of a contract market shall be construed to prevent the distribution of surplus funds on a patronage basis. The law does not interfere in any way with the normal use of the exchanges for hedging cash grain transactions nor does it prevent ordinary speculation. It gives extensive authority to the Secretary of Agriculture to obtain reports from members of contract markets and to make investigations of grain marketing.

ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN PERSONS, THEIR HEIRS OR ASSIGNS, WHO
HERETOFORE RELINQUISHED LANDS INSIDE NATIONAL FORESTS TO THE UNITED
STATES, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 333 (~~Stat.~~).

That where any person or persons in good faith relinquished to the United States lands in a national forest as a basis for a lieu selection under the Act of June 4, 1897 (Thirtieth Statutes at Large, pages 11, 36), and failed to get their lieu selections of record prior to the passage of the Act of March 3, 1905 (Thirty-third Statutes at Large, page 1264), or whose lieu selections, though duly filed, are finally rejected, the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, upon application of such person or persons, their heirs or assigns, is authorized to accept title to such of the base lands as are desirable for national-forest purposes, which lands shall thereupon become parts of the nearest national forest, and, in exchange therefor, may issue patent for not to exceed an equal value of national-forest land, unoccupied, surveyed, and nonmineral in character, or the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the grantor to cut and remove an equal value of timber within the national forests of the same State. Where an exchange can not be agreed upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized to relinquish and quit claim to such person or persons, their heirs or assigns, all title to such lands which the respective relinquishments of such person or persons may have vested in the United States: Provided, That such person or persons, their heirs or assigns, shall, within five years after the date of this Act, make satisfactory proof of the relinquishment of such lands to the United States by submitting to the Commissioner of the General Land Office an abstract of title to such lands showing relinquishment of the same to the United States, which abstract or abstracts shall be retained in the files of the General Land Office.

SEC. 2. That if it shall appear that any of the lands relinquished to the United States for the purpose stated in the preceding section have been disposed of or appropriated to a public use, other than the general purposes for which the forest reserve within the bounds of which they are situated was created, such lands shall not be relinquished and quitclaimed as provided therein, unless the head of the department having jurisdiction over the lands shall consent to such relinquishment; and if he shall fail to so consent, or if any of the lands so relinquished have been otherwise disposed of by the United States, other surveyed, nonmineral, unoccupied, unreserved public lands of approximately equal area and value may be selected and patented in lieu of the lands so appropriated or disposed of in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by said Act of June 4, 1897, and the regulations issued thereunder: Provided, That applications to make such lieu selections must be filed in the General Land Office within three years after the date of this Act.

ACT TO ADD CERTAIN LANDS TO THE SISKIYOU NATIONAL FOREST IN OREGON,
APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 344 (~~Stat.~~).

That the north half of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and lot one of section thirty-one, township thirty-nine south, range six west, of the Willamette meridian, are hereby added to and made a part of the Siskiyou National Forest in Oregon.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell the merchantable timber on the land added to the Siskiyou National Forest by section 1 hereof in accordance with the regulations governing the sale of public timber in the national forests, and the entire proceeds of any sale of the timber on such land shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in a special fund designated as "The Oregon and California land-grant fund," referred to in section 10 of the Act of Congress approved June 9, 1916 (Thirty-ninth Statutes, page 218), and be disposed of in the manner therein designated, the land added forming part of the area which reverted in the United States under the provisions of the said Act.

ACT FOR THE INCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST, THE OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST, AND THE SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST, ALL IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 359 (~~Stat.~~).

That within the following described areas any lands not in Government ownership which are found by the Secretary of Agriculture to be chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes may be offered in exchange under the provisions of the Act of March 20, 1902 (Public, 173), upon notice as therein provided and upon acceptance of title shall become parts of the Wenatchee National Forest, the Olympic National Forest, and the Snoqualmie National Forest, respectively, and any of such described areas in Government ownership chiefly valuable for national-forest purposes and not now parts of any national forest may be added to said national forests as herein provided by proclamation of the President, subject to all valid existing entries: To the Wenatchee National Forest, township twenty north, range thirteen east, west half of township and sections one, three, ten, south half of fourteen, fifteen, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six; township twenty north, range fourteen east, sections one, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, fifteen, sixteen, south half of section twenty-nine, south half of section thirty, sections thirty-one, thirty-two, and thirty-three; township twenty-north, range fifteen east, sections two, three, four, five, six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen; township twenty-one north, range fifteen east, sections twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, north half

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

of twenty-six, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, and thirty-four; township twenty north, range sixteen east, sections one, two, three, seven, south half of section eight, north half of sections eleven, twelve, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, north half of section twenty-two; township twenty-one north, range sixteen east, sections four, seven, nine, ten, fifteen, eighteen, nineteen, east half of section twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-seven, east half of section twenty-eight, thirty, east half of section thirty-three, and thirty-four; township twenty north, range seventeen east, sections four, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, north half of section eighteen, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six; township twenty-three north, range eighteen east, sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, thirty-five, and thirty-six; township twenty-four north, range eighteen east, sections thirty, thirty-one, thirty-three, and south half of section thirty-four; township twenty north, range nineteen east; township twenty-two north, range nineteen east, sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and south half of township; township twenty-three north, range nineteen east, sections nineteen, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five; township twenty-five north, range nineteen east; township twenty-six north, range nineteen east; township twenty-seven north, range nineteen east; township twenty north, range twenty east; township twenty-one north, range twenty east, sections six, seven, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six; township twenty-five north, range twenty east, sections five, six, seven, eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one; township twenty-six north, range twenty east, sections one to sixteen, inclusive, twenty-one to twenty-seven, inclusive, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-five, and thirty-six; township twenty-seven north, range twenty-east; all Willamette principal meridian;

To the Olympic National Forest, all of section one, township twenty-four north, range three west, except lot one; the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and lot one, section six, township twenty-four north, range two west, and a permanent right-of-way for a logging road twenty-five feet wide across lot one, section one, in township twenty-four north, range three west;

To the Snoqualmie National Forest, sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, and thirty-six, township twenty-three north, range nine east, Willamette principal meridian.

ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT FOR THE RETIREMENT OF EMPLOYEES
IN THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED
MAY 22, 1920, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 363 (~~Stat.~~).

That the Act entitled "An Act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, is hereby amended as follows:

That any employee fifty-five years of age or over to whom the Act of May 22, 1920, applies, who shall have served for a total period of not less than fifteen years and who, before reaching the retirement age as fixed in section 1 of said Act shall become involuntarily separated from the service, unless removed for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency preferred against him, shall be granted an annuity certificate in the manner provided in section 7 of said Act which will entitle said employee, upon reaching retirement age, to an annuity as provided in section 2 thereof equal to the annuity he would have received upon such separation from the service had he been of full retirement age: Provided, That the deductions made under the provisions of section 8 of said Act of May 22, 1920, from such employee's salary, pay, or compensation prior to separation from the service shall remain in the "civil service retirement and disability fund" subject to the provisions of section 11 of said Act governing the return of deductions in the case of a deceased annuitant or employee.

SEC. 2. That any employee coming within the provisions of section 1 of this Act shall have the right to apply for an immediate annuity in lieu of deferred annuity at the age of retirement; and if otherwise entitled, such immediate annuity shall be granted under the following conditions:

If the employee is eligible for retirement upon reaching the age of seventy years, his immediate annuity is to be found by multiplying the annuity which he would receive were he then seventy years of age by the decimal 0.951945 raised to a power the exponent of which is the number of years his age at such separation from the service is less than seventy years.

For mechanics, city and rural letter carriers, and post-office clerks, who are eligible for retirement at sixty-five years of age, the immediate annuity is found by deducting $47/900$ of the annuity he would receive were he then sixty-five years of age for each year his age at such separation is less than sixty-five years.

For railway postal clerks, who are eligible for retirement at sixty-two years of age, the immediate annuity is to be found by deducting $47/630$ of the annuity he would receive were he then sixty-two years of age for each year his age at separation is less than sixty-two years.

For the purpose of computing annuities as provided in this section fractional parts of a year in respect to the age of the applicant shall be disregarded.

SEC. 3. That in case such former employee be reemployed by the Government in a position affected by the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1920, the annuity certificate issued under the provisions of this Act shall be canceled and all rights and benefits under this Act shall terminate from and after the date of such reemployment.

SEC. 4. That this Act shall include former employees coming within the provisions of the Act of May 22, 1920, who have been separated from the service subsequent to August 20, 1920, under the conditions defined in section 1 hereof: Provided, That in the case of an employee who has withdrawn from the "civil service retirement and disability fund" his deductions under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 22, 1920, such employee shall be required to return the amount so withdrawn with interest compounded at the rate of 4 per centum per annum before he shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act.

SEC. 5. That any employee otherwise entitled to the benefits of the Act of May 22, 1920; who, prior to the passage of this Act, has been continued in the service without the approval of the Civil Service Commission as provided in section 6 thereof, or, who has been reemployed in the civil service subsequent to retirement, shall be entitled to credit for such subsequent service and to receive salary, pay, or compensation therefor at the regular rates, but shall not be entitled to annuity covering the same time; and this Act shall operate as a direction to the Commissioner of Pensions to remove suspension of annuity in all such cases, and shall be warrant for the proper fiscal officer of the Government to make payment or adjustment of salary, pay, or compensation earned by such employee.

SEC. 6 That nothing contained in this Act shall modify the provisions of section 5 of the Act of May 22, 1920.

ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO SUPPLY DEFICIENCIES IN APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 22, 1922, PUBLIC NO. 364 (~~Stat.~~).

AUTHORIZING USE OF APPROPRIATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FUTURE TRADING ACT FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT GRAIN FUTURES ACT.

The appropriation of \$103,600 made for the fiscal year 1922 for the enforcement of the Future Trading Act, approved August 24, 1921, shall be available for carrying into effect the provisions of the Grain Futures Act, approved September 21, 1922. (page 2)

★ OCT 16 1922
Please return to
the Secretary's File Room

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1922.

MEMORANDUM NO. 387.

FILE
P. L. GLADMON.

Classification of Expenditures from Departmental Appropriations.

Beginning July 1, 1922, each Bureau of this Department will classify expenditures from Departmental Appropriations according to the outline prescribed by the Comptroller General in his Bulletin No. 1 dated May 11, 1922, or in such greater detail as peculiar operating conditions necessitate, and will maintain a record of such classified expenditures.

Prior to certifying vouchers for payment each Bureau will indicate thereon the code symbol or symbols of the expenditures (Bulletin No. 1); a code symbol of the state for the benefit of which the expense was incurred; a code symbol of the Bureau project against which the voucher is charged, and a code symbol of the appropriation from which the voucher is payable.

After payment, the Disbursing Clerk will, by the use of punch card machines, summarize from the vouchers passing through his office a classified record of disbursements, and will compile therefrom such financial statements and reports of expenditures as the Secretary may require. He will also furnish in such detail as the Bureaus may desire, a monthly statement of disbursements.

Samuel Wallace

Secretary.

RECEIVED

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Several paragraphs of illegible text follow]



HISTORY OF PROPOSED PLAN FOR CENTRALIZED RECORD
OF DEPARTMENT PAYMENTS.

Under a procedure of long standing, our Bureaus maintain expenditure records which distribute the items under a number of classes or headings. This procedure was set up by the Department itself with several objects in view, among them the preparation of the annual report of expenditures required by Congress.

On May 11, 1922, the Comptroller General directed the adoption, on July 1, 1922, of a uniform classified record of expenditures throughout the government service, and prescribed the form in detail. The new procedure is mandatory and calls for a more detailed classification than that which this Department has followed heretofore.

In the thought that this Department can utilize the new classification in the preparation of responses to the numerous calls it receives for fiscal data, the Disbursing Clerk has volunteered to symbolize the vouchers as they pass through his office and assemble this data in ready reference form by means of a modern punch card system, thus obviating the necessity of sending out bureau calls whenever fiscal data of general character are required. He proposes to compile this record from the vouchers themselves. This will necessitate the coding of the vouchers, a process consisting merely of noting on the vouchers, in pencil figures or otherwise, appropriate symbol numbers which are assigned to the several classes of expenditures. Under a later suggestion, however, the coding is to be done in the bureaus where undoubtedly it will be done more accurately by reason of the greater knowledge possessed by bureau officers regarding the objects for which the expenditures were actually made.

The entire matter has been discussed at length in the Committee on Finance and Business Methods and by a committee composed of representatives of all the bureau accounting offices of the Department. With the exception of the Forest Service, substantial agreement has been reached and is reflected in the memorandum which is now presented for the Secretary's consideration and signature, ordering the new procedure. The Forest Service objects to the new procedure on the ground that it will involve some additional work to code the vouchers and distribute the expenditures in the manner proposed, and that the new procedure will entail some readjustment of the present Forest Service system. The bureau accounting officers, with the exception of the Forest Service, will welcome a procedure which relieves them of the necessity for furnishing special statements from time to time throughout the year and compiling the data incident to the annual report of expenditures.

As the alternative plans suggested by the Forest Service all involve a continuance of their present admittedly non-current records, it is obvious that the adoption of any of them would defeat the purposes for which the centralized record is being set up.

It is admitted that the proposed plan will entail additional work, but after consideration of the matter from every angle, it is the thought of the majority of the Finance Committee and of the Office of Inspection that the centralized punch-card plan, which is the only element of the new procedure not made mandatory by the Comptroller General, merits a trial, and that the Secretary should issue the order as at present drawn.

6/30/22.

Alex. M. C. Ashley

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United States Department of Agriculture,

Division of Accounts and Disbursements,

Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods has carefully considered the proposed memorandum designed to put into effect in this Department the classification of expenditures as required by the Comptroller General of the United States in his Bulletin No. 1 dated May 11, 1922, and to establish a central record upon punch cards which will be available for the preparation of such reports of expenditures as may be called for without the delay incident to the compilation of the necessary information by the several bureaus. After a study of the varying conditions within this Department this memorandum has received the approval of the majority of this Committee.

The file is accompanied by certain reports on departmental conditions prepared by the Office of Inspection for the information of the Committee. The Committee had available for its use the result of a general discussion of this proposed plan by a committee composed of the accounting officers of the several bureaus of this Department.

This memorandum, however, has not received the unanimous approval of your Committee and Mr. Headley, representing the Forest Service, has asked that he be permitted to file for your consideration a dissenting memorandum which the Committee feels to be entirely proper. The undersigned members of the Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods have approved the memorandum transmitted herewith and believes that its adoption will be in harmony with the wishes of the Comptroller General and in the interests of efficiency and economy, and recommend therefore your approval of the same.

Very respectfully,

A. Gappone

Chairman.

Wm. Reese

Enclosures.

Alex. M. C. Ashley

Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods.

June 25, 1934

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods has carefully considered the proposed revision of the Manual of the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States in his letter of October 19, 1933, and has recommended a certain number of changes. It is suggested that the proposed revision be adopted with the changes recommended by the Committee. The Committee has also recommended the approval of the majority of the Committee.

This is accompanied by certain reports or recommendations prepared by the Office of Inspection for the information of the Committee. The Committee has also recommended the approval of the majority of the Committee.

Respectfully, I am not recommending the revision of the Manual of the Office of the Comptroller General of the United States in his letter of October 19, 1933, and has recommended a certain number of changes. It is suggested that the proposed revision be adopted with the changes recommended by the Committee. The Committee has also recommended the approval of the majority of the Committee.

Respectfully,

Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTION

FILE NO.

June 30, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JUMP.

Dear Mr. Jump:

Briefly stated this objection is based on the admitted facts that it,

1. Involves additional work on the Bureaus to code and distribute expenditures by states.
2. That it does not fit into present Forest Service procedure without some readjustment of the latter.

The answer to the first proposition is that the record will serve a valuable purpose in the Department and provide a source of information for compilation of rush reports.

2. Aside from the Forest Service comments, the actual readjustments required by the Forest Service are slight, and can be made without embarrassment to them.

The Forest Service ask to be exempted from the plan, if it be approved, and allowed to maintain a non-current record and supply upon call such figures as are needed.

If the Departmental record is to be of any value it must be current. If the proposed system has any value, it is in the elimination of non-current records such as the Forest Service desire to maintain.

The Department's needs require that the Forest Service vouchers be coded. The Forest clerk when he classifies the items for his records can do this without trouble and the coded figures can be abstracted daily by the Fiscal agents and be reported weekly by appropriations to Washington, the coded vouchers to come forward quarterly. This is feasible, is not burdensome, and will provide a current record; the Forest Service alternatives will not.

Very truly yours,

Robert S. Marshall
Inspector.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE FORESTER
AND REFER TO
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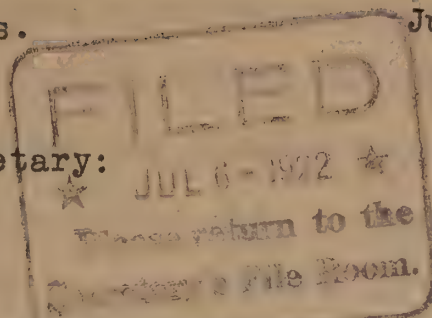


WASHINGTON

Finance,
Budget, Coding
Objects of Expenditures.

June 28, 1922.

Memorandum for the Secretary:



Dear Mr. Secretary:

As a means of getting the data called for by the Comptroller-General in the bulletin of May 11, 1922, I am informed that the Committee on Finance and Business Methods is recommending a plan which will add materially to the expense which is necessary to assemble the data required by the Comptroller-General. Before this plan is approved, I should like to point out some of the ways in which it will complicate administration in the Forest Service.

The Committee proposes to require classification of expenditures by States and projects. This can be done currently only by guessing as to the use of supplies, labor, etc., as between States and projects. At the end of the year the Forest Service from its cost records can, if necessary, submit an accurate report by States and projects, the division between States being made on the basis of the area of Forests lying in adjacent states, and project costs being determined from reliable records of how money has been spent instead of guesses as to how it is going to be spent. The Committee plan entails

for an individual in the case of a business, which is

not a legal entity, and therefore, not a party to the contract.

It is necessary to consider the legal position of the

individual in the case of a business, which is not a party to the contract.

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4)
The Secretary.

a system of accounting which will make a distinct addition to the cost of our record work and which so far as the Forest Service is concerned forces substitution of guess work for facts in the classification by States and projects.

The Forest Service has between 140,000 and 160,000 vouchers annually. The proposed plan requires that these vouchers be coded by the Forest Service, after which data will be transferred to cards, and the totals against each of the headings set up by the Bureau of the Budget will be counted by card machines. A much more simple system, so far as the Forest Service is concerned, would be to have no coding done at all on the vouchers. I am informed that the Bureau of the Budget does not need or require coding of the vouchers themselves but is only interested in getting the prescribed data in the least expensive manner. Instead of coding on the vouchers, the Forest Service proposes that at slack times when fire or other emergency work is not pressing, the vouchers shall be classified directly on convenient sheets and totals counted by adding machines. This would be done in the District office by men who are close enough to the work covered by the vouchers to be able to use available information to short-cut the process of coding each voucher and then transferring this data to cards.

The proposed system makes it necessary to forward vouchers monthly to the disbursing clerk or to report at least

a system of accounting which will make a distinct addition to

facts in the classification by States and projects.

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adding machines. This would be done in the District office by

men who are close enough to the work covered by the vouchers to

be able to use available information to short-cut the process of

coding each voucher and then transferring this data to cards.

The proposed system makes it necessary to forward

vouchers monthly to the disbursing clerk or to report at least

The Secretary.

monthly as to the classification of vouchers according to the Bureau of the Budget scheme. To forward vouchers monthly to Washington will make necessary a steady flow of correspondence regarding corrections, etc. on vouchers which have been forwarded. This correspondence is avoided now because vouchers are retained by the Fiscal Agents in the districts for three months. To report monthly on the classification of expenditures by the Bureau of the Budget system will make it necessary to keep this classification work up to date and this in turn will make it impossible to postpone this work during rush times and turn to it in slack times. It is easy to over-estimate the usefulness of such current data. It is certain that no use would be made of it in the Forest Service. Our tendency has been strongly in the direction of dropping the labor and procedure necessary to get current data during the year. We find that data for full years is usually what is wanted rather than current data during the progress of a single year.

I understand that there is no criticism of the speed or accuracy of the Forest Service in submitting reports required by requests from Congressmen and others; and if this is true it seems reasonable to request that the Forest Service be permitted to produce data when needed in what has been found to be the cheapest and most efficient method.

If the system proposed by the Committee is adopted it is recommended that the Forest Service be authorized to

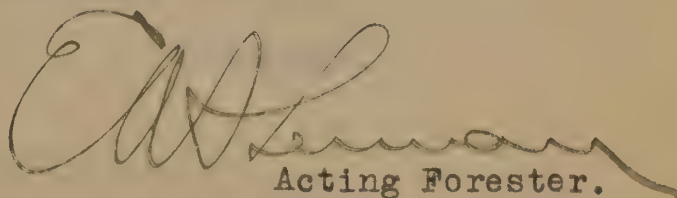
The Secretary.

keep the record required by the Bureau of the Budget, forwarding an annual report to the Disbursing office approximately one month after the close of each fiscal year.

I regret the necessity of asking that the Forest Service be given special consideration; but apparently the Forest Service has conditions distinctly different from those under which other bureaus work, and if this is true the plan of separate treatment for the Forest Service is not unreasonable.

The Forest Service for the past year has been engaged in a concentrated effort to eliminate duplication of work and procedure or records which do not clearly justify the labor and expense involved. If the Committee plan is adopted, it will not be possible to convince field men in the Forest Service that the required work is consistent with the policy of simplification on which so much emphasis has been laid. The resulting doubt and confusion in the minds of the scattered field organization of the Forest Service is a thing I very much wish to avoid by securing permission to produce the data required by the Budget Bureau, together with any additional data you wish to secure, in ways which will be the least expensive under the conditions of Forest Service work.

Very sincerely yours,


Acting Forester.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTION
FILE NO.

June 26, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ASHLEY.

Dear Mr. Ashley:

As a matter of memorandum, the result of our interview with Mr. H. I. Loving, Friday morning June 23, 1922, the following postulates were stated by you and accepted by Mr. Loving as indicated-

Mr. Ashley- You admit then that a greater degree of accuracy would be obtained by coding the vouchers in the field but state that the Forest Service have no use for the new system, and therefore desire if possible to have somebody else do whatever work is necessary in connection with Forest Service accounts to meet the demand of the present scheme?

Mr. Loving- Yes, provided that the present procedure of the Forest Service is not disturbed- changed to our detriment.

Mr. Ashley- That is, that you want the present system within the Forest Service to remain unchanged?

Mr. Loving- Well, I had in mind the submission of vouchers more frequently than once a quarter.

In addition to the foregoing quotations it was very evident that the Forest Service were entirely out of sympathy with the change in classification, and that provided the Secretary of Agriculture would assume responsibility, they would be entirely satisfied with an inaccurate, incomplete, or otherwise unsatisfactory compliance therewith.

Very truly yours,

Herbert S. Ward
Inspector.

*Mr. Ward
OK
6/27/22*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF INSPECTION

FILE NO.

June 26, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JUMP.

* * * * *

In presenting the accompanying memorandum for your consideration the Office of Inspection has sought for a compliance with the spirit and letter of the Comptroller General's accounting requirements. The primary difference between this plan, and the alternative submitted by Mr. Zappone, and approved by the finance committee, prior however to the formulation of the accompanying procedure, lies in the fact that Mr. Zappone's scheme contemplated the classification of expenditures and the codification of vouchers in the Disbursing Office, as a part of their audit of the accounts. The plan submitted herewith places the coding of vouchers upon the Bureaus, where it belongs.

Passing without comment the admission that Mr. Zappone's plan would contain a factor of error of 3%, it is obvious that, if this accuracy can be achieved by auditors, entirely ignorant of the purposes for which an expenditure was incurred, then a far greater accuracy is possible by having the coding done by the bureau employees, who have a knowledge of the facts. It is not conceded that the estimate of 3% error is even approximately adequate. It is pointed out that every accounting officer recognizes the fundamental that the Bureau coding will make a more accurate record. And it is not considered that the Secretary would care to set up a procedure fundamentally wrong, and susceptible of criticism when, at no increased expense a procedure can be formulated that can not be questioned.

The procedure which is not susceptible of criticism is one that plans the coding requirement where the facts surrounding the purchase are known. This contention is admitted by Mr. Zappone and by the Forest Service, the latter being particularly insistent to avoid any compliance with the Bulletin of the Comptroller General, involving a change in their present system, and willing to accept any sort of record provided, by the action of the Secretary, the bureau is relieved of responsibility for the inaccuracy. The Forest Service agrees that the coding of the vouchers can be done by the Forest clerks. Thus the issue is squarely drawn, as to whether the Secretary will be satisfied with an inaccurate system and a shifting of responsibility. The proposed regulation has been drawn on the assumption that he will not.

Previous to the drafting of this regulation the questions involved came up for discussion in a meeting of the Bureau accountants, all bureaus being represented, and an expression secured on the following postulates-

Q. How many bureaus could discontinue all classification of expenditures, if a summarized record were maintained in the Disbursing Office?

The Bureau of Plant Industry alone indicated they could do so. Thus all other bureaus of the Department will continue to classify their expenditures and an abandonment of the classified record by Plant Industry would not appreciably reduce their work.

Q. How many bureaus found the proposed Budget classification adaptable for their purposes?

The Forest Service alone voted in the negative on this question.

Q. How many of the bureaus (as an incident to classification) will wish to code their own vouchers? (the word code meaning to write the code numbers on the vouchers).

The Forest Service, Bureaus of Public Roads and Soils were against this- all others being favorable.

In view of the unanimity the regulation provides that the Bureaus will code the vouchers, and will maintain classified records. In addition to this, it provides that the vouchers shall be coded for distribution of expenditures by states, by projects, by appropriations, and by classes. It is obvious that if Mr. Zappone is to preserve a record for the purpose of general reports he must have some standard distribution made by all bureaus and not leave it to the whim of each to furnish what it likes. This again is illustrated in the case of the Forest Service who would be satisfied with a record by appropriations only. Should the Disbursing Office be called upon to furnish a distribution by states, projects, or classes, there would be no such classification available in the case of the Forest Service.

It is generally recognized that, in this Department, the establishment of a central summarizing agency will result in an increase of work. It is impossible to foresee to what extent it may prove to be of value. The proposed scheme involves an exceedingly small expenditure of money, and is worth a test for that reason. Having in mind that the plan can be discontinued at any time, if it proves valueless or burdensome, it is felt that the proposed test should be made. But that no hiatus should be created in Bureau records, certainly not until a demonstration.

Thus the proposed memorandum lays down a procedure and accords with the most accurate accounting practice. It indicates the specific coding required of the Bureaus.

It preserves the Bureau operating records and makes them available when needed for Departmental uses.

And it provides for a tryout of the summarization of disbursements, by punch card machines in the Disbursing Office.

Very truly yours,

Herbert S. Hand
Acting Inspector in Charge.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the results.

3. The third part is devoted to a discussion of the conclusions.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a discussion of the future work.

OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

6/22

Mr Ashley:

I wonder if
you & Mr Ward
will discuss this
with Mr Gappone
today & get it
settled.

Wap

Mr. Gappone:

As per our phone conversation
6/22/22.

Ashley



6/20/22.

Dear Mr. Jump:

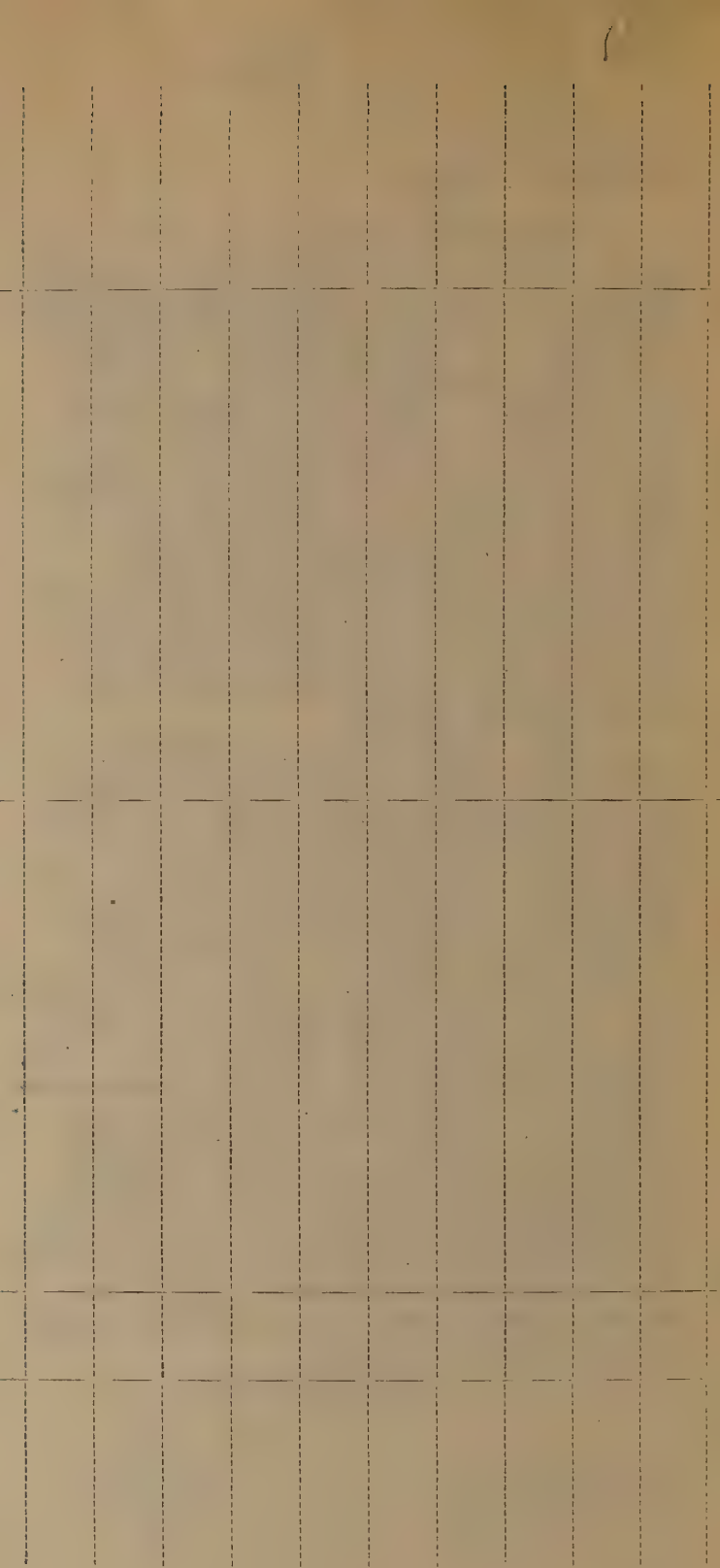
With the return of the original file, I transmit Mr. Ward's reaction on the proposed centralization of the work of classifying the expenditures of the Department. You will note that he reaches the general conclusion that if the proposed record can be kept at a cost of not to exceed \$2,000 per annum (Mr. Zappone's estimate, exclusive of coding--which Mr. Ward believes should be done in the bureaus), an experiment for one year is well worth while.

Mr. Ward feels, however, that the matter of establishing a bookkeeping record in the Disbursing Office should be discussed with the bureaus, a position I took in the Finance Committee when the matter was considered there. The Committee, as I have already told you, did not support me in this view. If, after reading Mr. Ward's memorandum, you feel that the bureaus should be heard, an arrangement to that end can be made without delaying the installation of the new procedure, since the vouchers to be carded will not begin to reach the Disbursing Office until after July 1, next.

Respectfully,

Ashley

Enclosures.)



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

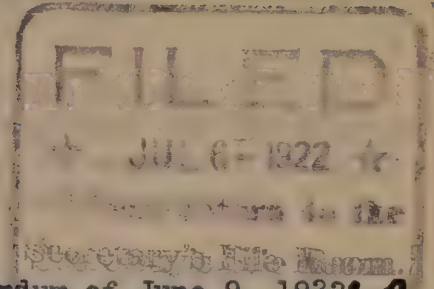
OFFICE OF INSPECTION

FILE NO.

June 19, 1922.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ASHLEY.

* * * * *



My dear Mr. Ashley:

In reply to the note on Mr. Zappone's memorandum of June 9, 1922:-^a a subcommittee representing Bureau accountants of the Department has recently called upon Mr. Zappone in order to ascertain the nature of the record which he intends to keep and the extent to which it can be used by the bureaus to substitute other records which they are maintaining at the present time. This subcommittee has not yet reported for which reason this memorandum will be based upon a consideration of the plan as understood by them at the present time.

The centralized bookkeeping record it is understood contemplates for the immediate present the classification and coding of vouchers in the disbursing office after payment, maintaining a record of disbursements classified by bureaus, by appropriations, by projects, by states if desired, and in accordance with the classification of expenditures prescribed by the Comptroller General on pages 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Bulletin No. 1 dated May 11, 1922. It further appears to be the intention to gradually expand this classification to cover the items of expenditure listed on pages 19 to 42, inclusive, of said bulletin. It is further proposed to furnish to the bureaus a monthly statement showing by appropriations and by projects the classification of disbursements to date. It is planned that the bureaus will indicate on the various vouchers the symbol number of the projects and the state against which the item is to be charged if such information is to be kept. The plan does not contemplate the inclusion of outstanding liabilities incurred by the bureaus except in case of necessity by estimate based on the monthly reports furnished by bureaus in compliance with Paragraph 219 of the Administrative Regulations.

A consideration of the advantages of the proposed scheme involves,-

First, To what extent the proposed record can be made to supersede records which the bureaus must of necessity keep for operating purposes.

Second, Whether an incomplete record based on actual disbursements only will constitute a proper basis for the compilation of reports other than those based on actual disbursements.

1875

Third, Whether the adoption of the plan will result in a saving of money or any other advantages to the Department.

Bureau activities require the keeping of certain records showing,

First, the amount of money allotted to each employee for the purpose of conducting the work assigned to him or the amount of money set aside to meet a specific object of expenditure, hereafter called "allotments."

Second, incurred liabilities or amounts which the Government has contracted to pay out of the above "allotments" at some future time, hereafter referred to as "liabilities."

Third, amounts actually disbursed in payment of the above liabilities, hereafter referred to as "disbursements."

It is a fundamental of accounting practice that an individual making expenditures from a limited fund must keep a record of allotments, liabilities, and disbursements, and there is no bureau of the Department which could properly conduct its operations at the present time without maintaining such a record. Since, therefore, the bureaus are and will be required by the nature of their activities to keep the above accounts it is obvious that a segregation of the items of expenditure into appropriate columns involves a very small amount of additional work, usually the posting of one figure in an appropriate column.

For a number of years past the bureaus have been keeping a classification of expenditures not materially dissimilar from that required by the Comptroller General and a slight modification of their present forms will make it possible for them to continue to keep such records. Mr. Zappone has estimated that no bureau will require more than forty-three subdivisions of its expenditures and that the average bureau will require thirty. Having this fact in mind a form has been designed by this office, a copy of which is submitted herewith which provides without the introduction of an insert sheet for a total of twenty-five classification columns, and with the addition of one insert sheet, which in no way covers essential information, a total of forty-seven columns. This form has been designed because of a realization that in many bureaus the element of cost accounting is such that a skeleton record of disbursements will not meet operating requirements. This is notably true in the case of the Bureau of Public Roads, the Forest Service, the States Relations Service, and the Weather Bureau. As a matter of fact but one bureau indicated that it was ready and willing to reduce its classification of expenditures and that bureau felt that they would require for operating purposes some four or five classification columns.

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to you. It is to be returned to the FBI when requested. It is not to be distributed outside your agency without the express written approval of the FBI. It is not to be used in any court of law without the express written approval of the FBI. It is not to be used in any other manner without the express written approval of the FBI.

It is a very common mistake to think of the word "organization" as a mere collection of people. In fact, an organization is a group of people who are working together to achieve a common purpose. This purpose is often defined by the organization's mission statement, which is a statement of the organization's purpose, values, and goals. The mission statement is a key document for any organization, as it provides a clear direction for the organization's activities and helps to ensure that all members of the organization are working towards the same goal.

[illegible]

It is therefore apparent that the adoption of a central bookkeeping record will not materially reduce the work of any bureau and with the exception of the Forest Service will result in no saving. In that case it was apparent that it would not be feasible to attempt to reorganize their field accounting system this year and it was accordingly determined, in the absence of other action by the Department, to install in each district fiscal agent's office an additional audit clerk whose duty it would be to classify and code vouchers presented for payment and to compile and record daily disbursements segregated according to the classification required by the Comptroller General. I am of the opinion, however, that the Forest Service would eventually modify their field accounting system so as to substitute the new classification of liabilities for the present Littlefield classification which they are now using and which they state is necessary in the conducting of their field work. In order to do this it would be necessary merely to design appropriate and convenient forms and to instruct the various Forest clerks in the new system of classification and coding. The Forest Service estimate that the cost of maintaining a classified record in the district fiscal agent's office will be from 10 to \$12,000 per annum. It is suggested, however, that this estimate includes a considerable item which is not properly chargeable against the classification of expenditures and the coding of vouchers, since Mr. Zappone proposes in his plan to handle the classification and coding of these and all other vouchers for the Department by securing the services of one additional employee at \$1600 per annum.

With the exception of the Forest Service it does not appear that any other bureau of this Department would require additional help as a result of the change in classification, nor could any bureau dispense with any of its present help as a result of the installation of the central bookkeeping record. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the record which Mr. Zappone proposes to keep for the Forest Service will be from one to four months behind the actual expenditures of that bureau, depending upon whether vouchers are forwarded monthly or quarterly. If the vouchers be forwarded monthly it will be necessary for each disbursing officer for his protection to compile and forward an account current therewith and a delay of not less than ten days would naturally result from this cause. If the vouchers be forwarded quarterly the law allows a period of twenty days for the compilation of these statements.

With regard to the classification of expenditures and coding of vouchers, the only person who is in a position to do this work with any degree of accuracy is the individual incurring the expense. Under present organization, however, each bureau requires that information be furnished which is sufficient to classify the expenditure according to the Littlefield classification. This information is ample to enable the bureau examiners to properly code the voucher under the proposed classification but is not a part of the permanent voucher record and is not transmitted to the disbursing office with the voucher. For this reason it will be a very simple matter for the bureau to classify and code these expenditures when making the administrative audit, and the further fact that it will be necessary in any event for the bureau to indicate appropriations, project symbols, and any other distribution which they may desire, should be considered in this connection.

The Act of August 23, 1912 permits a disbursing officer to make "only" such examination of an account as is necessary to establish that it represents a legal claim against the United States. Obviously the classification and coding of the vouchers is an administrative duty which is fixed by law upon the bureau irrespective of any bookkeeping system which may be installed either by the bureau or the department. The elimination of classification and coding from the disbursing office would relieve the necessity for employing one \$1600 clerk and would involve a very small amount of additional labor upon each bureau. The Forest Service would undoubtedly be able to instruct their Forest clerks in the new classification and thus relieve the congestion in their district offices. If the coding of these vouchers be required of the Forest Service ^{clerk} the only additional work entailed on the district fiscal agent is the compilation of a classified record of his daily disbursements, which would not be an arduous task.

The argument is advanced that if the disbursing office code the vouchers the classification of each expenditure will be uniform. It should be kept in mind, however, that the result of this uniformity will be to introduce a cumulative factor of error due to the preconceived notion of the classifying auditor. If, however, the work be distributed among the bureaus, where it properly belongs, greater accuracy will result in each case and such errors as are made will have a tendency to compensate. Undoubtedly a proper compliance with the spirit of the Comptroller General's bulletin would require that vouchers be classified and coded as accurately as possible, and this being an administrative function by virtue of the Act of August 23, supra, becomes the duty of the bureau.

As previously stated, the record which it is proposed to keep in the disbursing office does not include outstanding liabilities. It will therefore be of value to the bureau only for the purpose of checking its books. This record could be made of value to the bureau by inclusion therein of liabilities as incurred but to do this would require that all money papers should pass through the disbursing office. This would result in delay and would undoubtedly meet with opposition. It has been suggested that the item of liabilities could be based on the monthly statements furnished by the bureaus. The effect of this would be to include as liabilities amounts which are allotted irrespective of whether or not these allotments had been encumbered. This record therefore would be of no use to the bureau. The record which it is proposed to maintain in the disbursing office would undoubtedly be of considerable value for the compilation of reports of disbursements and would relieve the bureaus of the work of compiling the annual report of disbursements required by Congress. Intermediate reports on disbursements, however, would be exceedingly inaccurate due to the fact pointed out above that vouchers paid by field disbursing officers could not be included for periods varying from one to several months after the disbursements were actually made, and owing to the further fact that there are items of disbursements, notably in the case of the States Relations Service, amounting to approximately \$7,350,000 per annum which do not pass through the disbursing clerk of this Department. It has been suggested that these deficiencies could be made up by estimate. This would appear to be introducing an excessive element of guess into any statement furnished and this element of guess can not be overcome by a reference to the bureau's monthly liability statements, for the reason that these liability statements are not classified in this Department, which in this respect differs from the War and Navy Departments both of which have adopted the central bookkeeping system.

The first of these is the fact that the Commission has been set up by the Government of the United Kingdom, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one. The second is the fact that the Commission is to be composed of representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the United Nations, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one. The third is the fact that the Commission is to be given the task of investigating the situation in the Middle East, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one.

The Commission is to be given the task of investigating the situation in the Middle East, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one. The Commission is to be given the task of investigating the situation in the Middle East, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one. The Commission is to be given the task of investigating the situation in the Middle East, and it is not clear whether it is intended to be a permanent body or whether it is to be a temporary one.

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Having in mind these inaccuracies, however, I do not anticipate that the figures furnished in any event would be challenged or would be seriously criticized if the facts were known. They would not, however, present the greatest degree of accuracy which is possible under existing conditions and in adopting a central bookkeeping system and publishing reports based on the figures supplied thereby this fact should be borne in mind.

The consideration of the proposition seems to indicate-

1st, that the records kept in the disbursing office will be a duplication of bureau records

2nd, that the record will be of no benefit to the bureaus except as a check record

3rd, that the bureaus could not discontinue some classification of expenditures

4th, that if they discontinue all classification of expenditures the reduction in work would be negligible.

5th, that to reach more than approximate accuracy vouchers should be coded in the bureaus

6th, that if vouchers are so coded the estimated expense of this experiment will be \$2,000 per annum

7th, that except for purposes of abstracting specific information, the expansion of the classification to cover the items listed from pages 19 to 42, inclusive, of the Comptroller General's bulletin would be of no benefit.

8th, that the annual report of expenditures would be compiled from the record kept

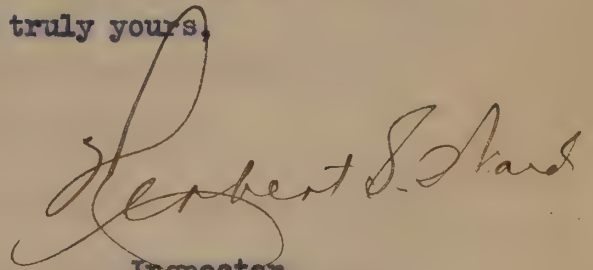
9th, that the project report which the bureaus now furnish as a part of the annual report of expenditures could not be so compiled for the reason that it contains outstanding liabilities

10th, that the annual estimates could not be based upon the figures furnished by the disbursing office for the reason that these estimates are required immediately after the close of the fiscal year and the factor of uncertainty resulting from outstanding liabilities would preclude the use of the disbursement record for that purpose.

In view of the foregoing, I feel that if the proposed record can be kept at a cost of not to exceed \$2,000 per annum, an experiment for one year is well worth while. In view of the possible expansion of the system, however, and the various requirements which may confront the bureaus subsequent to its introduction I do not feel that even this action should be taken until the matter has been thoroughly considered and discussed. It may be pointed out in this connection that a consideration by the bureaus would not preclude the adoption of the central bookkeeping system as of July 1 since July accounts passing through the disbursing office prior to the middle of August would be practically negligible.

It is suggested, therefore, that the bureaus be instructed to code the vouchers in accordance with the new classification beginning July 1; that the matter of establishing a bookkeeping record in the disbursing office be discussed with the bureaus and that the bureaus be instructed in the meantime to code all vouchers and to maintain their records in such shape as to furnish the information required by the Comptroller General's bulletin. These requirements will logically devolve upon the bureaus in any event for the ensuing year irrespective of the success or failure of the central bookkeeping system.

Very truly yours,


Inspector.

• 1990 •

United States Department of Agriculture,

Division of Accounts and Disbursements,

Washington, D. C.

June 9, 1922.

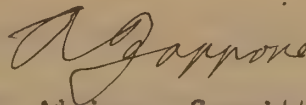
MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods has carefully considered the attached letter of June 6, 1922, addressed to you by the Chief of the Division of Accounts and Disbursements, recommending centralization of the work of classifying expenditures in the Division of Accounts and Disbursements, the work to be performed after payment of the vouchers.

It is believed that the plan as outlined is in the interest of efficiency and economy and the Committee therefore recommends your approval of same.

Very respectfully,



Chairman, Advisory Committee on Finance
and Business Methods.

Enclosure.

United States Department of Agriculture,
Division of Accounts and Disbursements,
Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1922.

The Honorable

The Secretary of Agriculture.

Sir:

As you no doubt are aware the Comptroller General of the United States, under authority of section 309 of the Act approved June 10, 1921 (42 Stat., p. 22), entitled "An act to provide a national budget system and an independent audit of Government accounts, and for other purposes," prescribed by Bulletin No. 1, dated May 11, 1922, a classification of Objects of Expenditure for use in the several departments and establishments of the Government of the United States for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in administrative appropriation and fund accounting and in the analysis of Governmental expenditures, for the information of the President, the Congress, and such other agencies of the Government as are required to deal with Governmental expenditures. This new classification of objects of expenditures becomes effective July 1 next, and prescribes eighty-nine accounts under which the expenditures of all Government departments and establishments will be classified. Of these eighty-nine accounts many are applicable solely to particular services of the Government so that, so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, I estimate that its expenditures may properly be classified under a maximum of forty-three accounts. However, only the larger bureaus of the Department will find it necessary to employ all of the

forty-three accounts for the classification of their expenditures, but it is safe to assume that under the classification prescribed by the Comptroller General the average number of accounts to be kept by all of the bureaus of the Department will be at least thirty. As expenditures are now classified under only sixteen accounts (Par. 212, Administrative Regulations), the work of each bureau in classifying its expenditures will be practically doubled.

I have given this matter very careful consideration and am convinced that to centralize the work of classifying expenditures in the Division of Accounts and Disbursements, the actual work to be performed after payment of the vouchers in order not to delay payments, will be distinctly in the interest of efficiency and economy, as centralization of the record will permit the use of card-punching, sorting, and tabulating machines. These machines are practically infallible besides being distinctly economical not only from the standpoint of the number of persons required to operate them, but also on account of the fact that the cards on which the information is tabulated are relatively cheap. I am inclined to believe that if the classification is continued to be kept in the bureaus certain of them will require additional clerical help in their accounting offices. On the other hand if the work is centralized in this office I feel confident it can efficiently be performed by three employees, one to classify the expenditures (if it is decided that the actual classification will also be centralized) and two operators for the punch card machines, the former employee to receive a salary of

say \$1,600 per annum and the latter two to receive a maximum of \$1,000 per annum each, and I have no doubt that in the event of the centralization of the record the number of employees that all the bureaus may dispense with will be at least equal to the number to be employed in this office. If, however, the centralization of the record will not effect a saving in clerical help in the bureaus, I feel that the additional expense for clerical services in this division will more than be offset through the saving in printing and the increased efficiency of the work. The Department will unquestionably be required at least annually to report its expenditures to the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the classification prescribed by the Comptroller General. Consequently, as a report of expenditures is also required by law to be submitted to the Congress, the Department will be required to prepare at least two annual reports of expenditures. The preparation of these reports, as well as special reports which are required from time to time, will be greatly facilitated through a centralization of the classification of expenditures and installation of punch-card machines.

One outstanding feature in connection with the inauguration of the punch-card machines which is worthy of consideration is that the Department will be placed at no expense whatever for equipment. The Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates has a number of the punch-card machines available for transfer to this Division. The bureau also has two sorting and tabulating machines the use of which has been tendered at such times as they are not being used in the work of that bureau.

If the recommended plan of centralization is adopted monthly statements will be rendered to the bureaus classifying their expenditures for the completed month, not only by appropriations but by projects, and special statements will also be rendered from time to time as they may be asked for by the bureaus.

The centralization of this work will in no way interfere with bureau control of expenditures or any accounting system that may be in effect for the keeping of costs of projects. On the other hand the record will represent merely an analyzation of paid vouchers under the objects of expenditures prescribed by the Comptroller General by bureaus, appropriations and projects. The argument may be advanced that as expenditures for a given period are an index to future estimates or expenditures and for this reason the classification of such expenditures should be maintained in the bureaus. But inasmuch as it is proposed to furnish the bureaus statements at least monthly of their expenditures classified according to the prescribed objects of expenditures and the fact that these statements can be tabulated from punch cards in a fraction of the time required to abstract them from book records it would seem that any information desired by the administrative officers as to objects of expenditures would be as readily available under the proposed plan of centralization as though the records were kept in each bureau.

I realize that a full discussion of this recommendation will bring out phases of the matter that perhaps have not occurred to me and some good

If the recommended plan of centralization is adopted monthly statements will be rendered to the Bureau classifying their expenditures for the completed month, not only by appropriation but by project, and special statements will also be rendered from time to time as they may be asked for by the Bureau.

The centralization of this work will in no way interfere with Bureau control of expenditures or any accounting system that may be in effect for the keeping of costs of projects. On the other hand the records will represent merely an amplification of paid vouchers under the objects of expenditures prescribed by the Comptroller General by Bureau, appropriations and projects. The argument may be advanced that as expenditures for a given period are an index to future estimates or expenditures and for this reason the classification of such expenditures should be maintained in the Bureau. But inasmuch as it is proposed to furnish the Bureau statements at least monthly of their expenditures classified according to the prescribed objects of expenditures and the fact that these statements can be tabulated from punch cards in a fraction of the time required to abstract them from book records it would seem that any information desired by the administrative officers as to objects of expenditures would be as readily available under the proposed plan of centralization as though the records were kept in each Bureau.

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reason may develop for the continued decentralization of the work. I suggest, therefore, that the question be referred to the Advisory Committee on Finance and Business Methods for consideration and recommendation.

Very respectfully,

A. Gappone
Chief of Division.



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